FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 088 7 May 1987

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Bolivia, Chile Meet To Discuss Sea Outlet [Quito] A 1
Meeting Adjourns for 24 Hours [EFE] A 1
Ministers Sign Declaration [Santiago] A 1
Regional Countries To Participate in TV Newscast [Havana] A 2

ARGENTINA

Appendixes to Alfonsin Address Outlined B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 2 May]
Presents Nuclear Report B 2
Legislators Meet UK Counterparts in Nicaragua B 3
Buenos Aires Province Signs Agreement With USSR B 4
Cafiero Wins Peronist Primary in Buenos Aires B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 27 Apr]
Israeli Finance Minister Arrives on Private Visit B 4

BRAZIL

Finance Minister Discusses "Contacts" With IMF D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 May]
Governor Says 2 More Ministers To Be Replaced D 1
New Central Bank President Assumes Office D 2
Guimaraes, Quercia Voice Support for Sarney D 2
Northeastern Governors Oppose Elections in 1988 D 3
Pires Links Improved Ties to Natal Forum Demands D 3

CHILE

Six Request Asylum at Buenos Aires Swedish Embassy E 1
Peru Asked To Extradite Suspect in Pinochet Attack E 1
Merino Denies Plan To Extend Government E 1

ECUADOR

Colombian Journalists Interview President G 1
Foreign Minister Says Ties With Peru "Normal" G 11
Briefs: New Party President Appointed G 11

PARAGUAY

Pro-Stroessner Colorado Group Seeks Party Leadership H 1
[LA TARDE 2 May]
Dissident Colorados Hold First Free Public Meeting [AFP] H 1

PERU

"No Victims" in U.S. Embassy, Other Attacks [AFP] J 1
Police Arrest 16 'Most Wanted' Terrorists [EFE] J 1
Terrorists Attack Prison Hospital, Kill Guards [AFP] J 2
84 Arrested J 2
AFP Reports Recent Terrorist Activities J 2
U.S. Medical Product Reportedly Transmits AIDS [EFE] J 3

MEXICO

Petricioli Reports to Congress on Debt Payments M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Cogefa Reports on FMLN April Casualties P 1
FMLN Derides Air Force Claims on "Accidents" P 1
[Farabundo Marti]
Castillo Claramount Condemns Attack on PDC P 1
Rebel Station Reports 108 Army Casualties P 3
[Farabundo Marti]
FMLN Says Army Imposters Attack Village P 3
[Farabundo Marti]
Rebels Report Recent Military Achievements P 3
[Venceremos]
FMLN Inflicts 30 Casualties in Guazapa [Venceremos] P 4
FMLN Reports Downing of Helicopter in Morazan P 5
[Venceremos]
President Duarte, Habib Meet; No Details Given P 6
Foreigners Involved in Politics Face Deportation P 6

HONDURAS

Workers Demand Expulsion of U.S. Troops, Contras P 6
"LA TRIBUNA" Editorial on Relations With U.S. [4 May] P 7
Foreign Ministry Rejects Nicaraguan Protest P 8

NICARAGUA

77th IPU Conference Resolution Published P 9
[BARRICADA 3 May]

CUBA

Castro Holds News Conference, Discusses Medicine Q 1
Soviet Delegation Visits Holguin Province Q 12
Risquet Meets With Irish Group, Venceremos Brigade Q 12

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Pindling Denies Economic Boost Due to Drug Money S 1

GRENADA

Guyana"s Hoyte Arrives on Private Visit S 2
Alexis Criticizes Government"s Fiscal Policies S 2
Tillman Denies "Lust for Power" Motivation S 3
Private Sector Unable To Absorb Retrenched Workers S 3

ST LUCIA

Compton Confirmed PM, Hunte Opposition Leader S 4

SURINAME

Rebels Blow Up Bridge; Access to South Cut Off U 1
Energy Company Cuts Back on Power Supply U 1
$6.5 Million Loan Agreement With China Signed U 1
Caricom Drug Consultant To Assist Authorities U 1

BOLIVIA, CHILE MEET TO DISCUSS SEA OUTLET

PA271806 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Rafael Garcia Velasco expressed to his counterparts, Jaime del Valle from Chile and Guillermo Bedregal from Bolivia, the Ecuadorean Government's interest in the meeting being held in Montevideo by those countries to discuss their mutual relations, and the hope that they find a way to overcome their differences and find the way open to a fruitful and permanent cooperation.

The Chilean and Bolivian Foreign Ministers met in Montevideo to analyze the possibility that Bolivia may recover, through bilateral negotiations, its outlet to the sea, lost during the War of the Pacific waged by Peru and Bolivia against Chile. In this regard, the Ecuadoran Foreign Minister expressed his hopes that the meeting will be successful and will establish the basis for a cordial relationship between Bolivians and Chileans.

Meeting Adjourns for 24 Hours

PY2221404 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1946 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Apr (EFE) -- The Bolivian and Chilean delegations negotiating a Bolivian outlet to the sea have agreed to a 24-hour adjournment to make an assessment of possible solutions. The foreign ministers of Bolivia, Guillermo Bedregal, and of Chile, Jaime del Valle, have confirmed to EFE that tomorrow, 22 April at 1100, they will resume talks "to clarify some topics."

The Chilean foreign minister has explained that at tomorrow's meeting Chile will pose "a number of questions which we will prepare within the next few hours." Del Valle told EFE that "we have listened attentively" to the proposal and now "we will study the Bolivian position very carefully."

In its quest for an outlet to the Pacific Ocean, Bolivia today asked Chile to grant "an unbroken, useful, and sovereign corridor, to use dialogue as a means to look for common points of interest, and most of all, to avoid controversies that would make a solution to this problem difficult." According to the Bolivian foreign minister, the proposal "takes ((?into account)) our destiny."

Bolivia has also expressed its optimism that "through a permanent bilateral commission" we will be able "to define the points of interest." Bedregal stated that "this commission will begin working immediately, with relatively short deadlines, to enrich and make our proposal effective."

The meetings will end on Thursday, 23 April, with a joint declaration.

Ministers Sign Declaration

PY2401125 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal stated in Montevideo that he does not have great hopes regarding his talks with his Chilean counterpart, but he reiterated that Bolivia has made proposals, after a calm and thorough study, to find a solution to the Bolivian landlocked problem.

The Chilean-Bolivian talks at the foreign minister level today concluded in Montevideo with the signing of a joint declaration. At noon today, the two delegates released a joint communique on the talks.

The communique states that the meeting had been previously scheduled by the two ministers within the framework of mutual rapprochement advocated by their governments to state their positions regarding a problem affecting the two countries, specifically, the Bolivian proposal for a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean. The meeting opened with speeches by the two foreign ministers. The speeches, which were released to the press, emphasized the cordial and constructive attitude of the Chilean and Bolivian Governments, as well as their willingness to make every effort to achieve a satisfactory solution for the two countries.

The communique indicates that the Bolivian foreign minister explained his country's proposals aimed at beginning negotiations to find a solution to Bolivia's problem -- the lack of an outlet to the Pacific Ocean. The proposals are contained in two memoranda and two maps, which were delivered to Chilean Foreign Minister de Valle.

We are going to have more details on the communique in a few minutes. As a matter of fact, we are getting the details now.

The joint declaration says that on the following day the Chilean delegation sent a note to the Bolivian delegation. The note, dated 22 April, had the sole purpose of asking for explanations in order to better understand the content and the range of the Bolivian proposals. The Chilean delegation made it clear that the note did not constitute an advance statement or opinion of the issues discussed.

The Chileans declaration goes on to say that the points contained in the Chilean note were answered by Foreign Minister Bedregal in another note submitted to the Chilean delegation on the same date. All the documents mentioned and the speech delivered by Minister Bedregal will be submitted by Foreign Minister del Valle for the consideration of the Chilean Government, which will make a statement on the issue at the appropriate time.

The joint communique concludes by saying that at the end of the talks the Chilean and Bolivian foreign ministers decided to express their gratitude to the Uruguayan Government, and especially to Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, for their brotherly hospitality and attention.

REGIONAL COUNTRIES TO PARTICIPATE IN TV NEWSCAST

FL0421155 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] As of 17 May, the Latin American and Caribbean Broadcast Union [Union Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Radiodisfusion] will broadcast a television newscast with the participation of eight regional countries. Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Argentina, and Cuba will participate in the production of the program.

Cultural, sports, and scientific topics will be discussed but priority will be given to socio-economic and political events so the people will become more aware of the need for a more just society.

Canada and Spain have expressed some interest in the program, which will be broadcast weekly via satellite.

APPENDIXES TO ALFONSIN ADDRESS OUTLINED

PY0221121 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 May 87 p 11

[Text] (DYN-NA) — Yesterday's presidential address to Congress was completed by reports on each area of government.. These appendixes included details on the government's work throughout 1986 and set the policies to be carried out in the future..

The main points of each report were as follows::

— Interior:: The main goals of this area aim at an agreement between the government and the opposition on the basic problems of the country and the strengthening of the nation's federal system together with an improvement of the relations between the central government and the provinces.. The report also points out that the executive branch will send a draft bill calling for the provincialization of the Tierra de Fuego territory..

— Foreign relations:: Argentina will continue with its strategy towards promoting the respect for human rights in all nations,, and will be "strong" but "careful" in the handling of its differences with other countries.. The country will carry out "an active and independent" foreign policy,, and will continue within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement..

— Defense:: The government's programme for the defense area does not include a war hypothesis and calls for the "peaceful solution" to conflicts.. Top priority is given to the reduction of expenditures and the modernization and reform of the Armed Forces..

— Education:: The 1987 education budget will be increased by 20 percent,, but this hike will only cover part of the expenditures and investments planned for this year.. The Education Ministry will implement measures aimed at increasing teachers' wages between 36 and 53 percent,, and professors' wages between 21 and 47 percent..

— Justice:: The government will introduce computer services to speed up procedures.. It will also improve the oral and public trial system,, increase the number of labour courts,, and create neighborhood courts for minor offenses..

— Health:: Action will be oriented towards two types of programmes:: plans aimed at solving individual situations,, such as the National Food Programme (PAN)) and group programmes.. The latter will focus on the orgnization of cooperatives and neighborhood assemblies to solve common problems.. The report also stated that the PAN will distribute 1.4 million food boxes per month,, 92-million australs will be allocated for provincial sanitary programmes,, 3,000 new beds will be distributed in different hospitals throughout the nation,, and a new medical center,, the National Children's Hospital,, will be opened shortly..

— Planning:: The government will sponsor measures to "improve" and "update" the 1987-91 National Development Plan,, based on the changes in the economic and social reality of Argentina..

— The government reiterated its initiative to transfer the capital to Viedma..

Presents Nuclear Report

PY041927 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1226 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires,, 1 May (DYN)) — A National Commission for Atomic Energy [CNEA]] report states that the country's prospects for exporting nuclear technology are improving,, confirming that the goall is to ensure national independence in the fuell cycle and that efforts willl be made to maintain the timetables of current projects "within the limitations imposed by available credits.."

These concepts are mentioned in a reporton nuclear matters that President Alfonsin today presented to Congress.. the report states that "projections to meet the commitments assumed within the current economic situation have been included for fiscall year 1987 in the budget billl sent to the national Congress.." The report adds that the budget allocated to the CNEA in 1986 was sufficient "to ensure the output of nuclear electric power,, to continue priority research and development programs,, and to promote the use nucelar energy by products for the public welll-being.."

In addition,, efforts were made "to improve personnel and the environment protection,, to reactivate the work in the heavy-water industrial plant,, to continue the work at the Peru Atomic Center,, which is expected to be completed within 16 to 22 months,, and to complete negotiations with the main contractors of the Atucha II nuclear power plant.."

According to the presidentiall report,, "the promotion of the use of nuclear-energy by-products — such as radioisotopes — for the public welll-being has also been emphasized.."

According to the report,, "a new phase of the basic engineering design of a center for radioisotopes production has begun.. This willl produce sealed Cobalt-60 sources to be used in medicine and industry,, a reactor to produce primary radioisotopes,, a laboratory to process radioisotopes,, and a cyclotron to produce radioisotopes,, and a cyclotron to produce radioisotopes for medicall use.."

"The fiirst projects willl be builit in Cordoba Province and the last project,, which willl complement the first projects,, willl be builit in Buenos Aires Province.."

President Alfonsin pointed out that "the construction of the Hospitall of Nuclear Medicine of Mendoza has begun hoping to achieve better training for professionall physicians specializing in the nuclear fieldi.."

The report states that "the national goal of ensuring the independence of the fuell cycle has been confiirmed and that,, efforts toward the production of alll the basic nuclear materials have been increased.."

Concerning the basic goals for the fiscall year 1987,, the government deems it extremely important "to ensure the production of nuclear electric power,, to promote the capabiilitty to export nuclear technology,, and to continue activities related to protection of the people and theiir environment.."

Other important goals that the government has set itself for this new fiscal year concern the maintenance of the "timetables of the projects being implemented within the constraints imposed by available credits,, and the preservation of CNEA's personnel..

LEGISLATORS MEET UK COUNTERPARTS IN NICARAGUA

PY051650 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0122 GMT 3 May 87

[Text]] Managua,, 2 May (TELAM)) -- The Argentine lawmakers who are attending the 77th IPU Conference have reiterated to the members of the UK delegation that the resumption of commercial or diplomatic relations depend solely on UK recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands..

Legislators from the two nations held a 1-hour talk in a private room of the Panorama Restaurant in Managua at the invitation of the UK delegation..

The Argentine group,, headed by UCR [Radical Civic Union]] Senator Luis Leon,, included San Juan Bloc Party Senator Leopoldo Bravo,, UCR Deputy Horacio Huarte,, UCR Deputy Felipe Botta,, and Justicialist Deputy Orlando Enrique Seila..

The UK delegation was headed by Conservative MP David Crouche,, and included Beety [[last name indistinct]] ((Labor Party)),, Donald Anderson ((Labor Party)),, Ronald Boyes ((Labor Party)),, Ray Withey ((Liberal Party)),, Baroness Gardner ((Conservative Party)),, Robert Key ((Conservative Party)),, and Ray Wiyhey ((Conservative Party)).

As the talks began,, the British tried to resume the same tone that prevailed during the IPU's 76th conference 6 months ago.. However,, the Argentines noted an event that aggravated the situation:: on 29 October 1986,, the UK extended from 50 to 200 miles the exclusion zone around the southern archipelago..

The British then expressed their desire to discuss commercial,, diplomatic,, and communications relations.. In this regard,, the Argentines responded that those issues were secondary,, reminding the British that it was important to discuss the basic issue of sovereignty..

The UK lawmakers insisted on the principle of self-determination,, which would entail respecting the desire of the Malvinas inhabitants.. The Argentine lawmakers rejected the enforcement of this right in the Malvinas case because it involves inhabitants settled by force and not natives..

Meanwhile,, Marcelo Buffetti,, a Foreign Ministry official who acted as a translator during the meeting,, admitted that the talks reached a stalemate due to the firmness of both sides..

The 77th IPU Conference ended today,, issuing statements on world trade,, the Central American situation,, the possibility of achieving peace in the Middle East,, and overall comments on current international affairs..

BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH USSR

PY0423547 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Public Works and Services of the Buenos Aires Province has signed an important agreement with a representative of the Soviet enterprise Sel'khozpromeksport, which is a member of a Soviet Committee of state-owned enterprises.

This month, the Soviet enterprise will send a team of five experts to the Buenos Aires Province to gather data with which to design a preliminary project to solve the flood problem which affects the Northwestern part of the province. [passage omitted]

The work will be finished in 2 months, and will be entirely free. [passage omitted]

CAFIERO WINS PERONIST PRIMARY IN BUENOS AIRES

PY2721077 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Apr 87 p 7

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) — Renewal Peronist gubernatorial candidate Antonio Cafiero was the clear winner of yesterday's Justicialist primaries in Buenos Aires Province to elect candidates for provincial assembly and municipal council seats as well as mayoralties on September 6.

Turnout was estimated at less than 35 percent of the province's 11,262,875 card-carrying Justicialists in a day marked by rainfall.

In the province as a whole Cafiero's White List was leading La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem's Federalism and Liberation list by 6,200 votes to 1,242 votes at press time last night. [passage omitted]

ISRAELI FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

PY0613488 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0236 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (TELAM) — Israeli Finance Minister Moshe Nissim arrived in Argentina this afternoon on a private visit during which he does not intend to sign any type of economic treaty or agreement. He plans to visit the Jewish community, observe its day-to-day life, and achieve better relations between the Jewish community and Argentina. Nissim, who made statements at the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport, arrived from Montevideo on a tour that also includes Venezuela and Brazil.

Nissim said: I believe that relations between Argentina and Israel are very good. There are no reasons for them not to be very good. We believe that there is much room to expand relations not only in the political field but also in the economic-commercial field.

Nassim announced that Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres will possibly arrive in Argentina on 22 May on a friendly visit, at which time some type of arrangement can be established between the two nations.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES 'CONTACTS' WITH IMF

PY070107 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 May 87 p 19

[Text] After Fernando Milliet took office as new president of the Central Bank, Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira said Brazil will resume contacts with the IMF in the near future. The minister noted that resuming those contacts is a normal step in the process of renegotiating the foreign debt, "which was never suspended."

The minister said that the adjustment plan he is preparing will attempt to clearly show the creditors that, in macroeconomic terms, there is "rationality" in the Brazilian economy. He stressed that he will demonstrate to the creditors that the 3-percent growth of the economy in 1987 is compatible with targets for trade-balance suplus, public deficit reduction, and monetary base expansion, which will be spelled out in the plan. Bresser said that those targets will be set monthly and quarterly.

The minister pointed out that the "fundamental objective" of the negotiation with the creditors is "never to accept a recessionary policy." He noted this is the position of President Sarney and the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] from which he will never depart. He added that any adjustment that he might make, "under any scenario," will not lead the country into recession.

He reaffirmed that the moratorium on interest payments on the foreign debt will be maintained until the creditors decide to offer new resources or to capitalize part of the interests. He reasserted that "we will not suspend the moratorium just to please our creditors."

Bresser then said that he had already talked with President Sarney about these topics and that the president is waiting for the plan. Tomorrow, during his first business meeting with the president after assuming duties as minister, Bresser will brief the president on the studies regarding the short-term economic adjustment plan. He will once again receive from the president recommendations for the formulation of a new staples supply policy.

The minister ended his short interview by stating that he "absolutely" does not have ready any proposal to reduce inflation. Bresser did not answer the last question on whether he is preparing a new economic shock.

GOVERNOR SAYS 2 MORE MINISTERS TO BE REPLACED

PY052334 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] After meeting with President Sarney at Planalto Palace, Rio Grande do Sul Governor Pedro Simoes said that only two more ministers will be replaced. Simoes did not mention, however, which ministers would be replaced.

Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia said that the industry and commerce minister would be one of those to be replaced. Quercia went so far as to say that Minister Castelo Branco's replacement would be a Paulista [a person born in Sao Paulo State].

NEW CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ASSUMES OFFICE

PY0601143 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] The new president of the Central Bank, Fernando Milliet, today assumed the presidency of the Central Bank, replacing Francisco Gros.

Fernando Milliet stated that economic growth is indispensable if the employment and income distribution policies are to be followed. He defended an adjustment of the economy, but without recession. He also spoke of the need to bring the public sector into financial equilibrium at the federal, state, and municipal levels, thus increasing the capacity to invest. As for the foreign debt, he said that this problem must be faced with firmness, independence, and a sense of reality, without hurting economic growth and national income distribution.

He also dismissed the possibility of applying a new shock on the economy in the short term.

[Begin Milliet recording] I believe that this debate over the application of a shock on the economy is untimely. What is important now is to concentrate on the readjustment of relative prices. Second in importance is the need to straighten out the financial situation of the public sector. Minister Bresser Pereira has already said that we will support the National Constituent Assembly to secure a fiscal reform to do this. It is necessary if we want to move this country forward. [end recording]

Fernando Milliet also emphatically defended the moratorium on the payment of interest on the foreign debt, which was declared by the government last February, saying that it was a necessary and legitimate measure in order to save the economy from greater disturbances.

GUIMARAES, QUERCIA VOICE SUPPORT FOR SARNEY

PY0501133 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the PMDB, and Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia have met in Sao Paulo and have agreed on a joint position: The political priority for this year is the Constituent Assembly.

Guimaraes made a special trip from Brasilia to Sao Paulo to talk to Quercia. After an 11 and 1/2 hour meeting, Guimaraes and Quercia spoke to newsmen.

[Begin recording] [Quercia] Today, we have to support President Sarney, and we have to support the new finance minister to solve the country's economic problems. The PMDB is now in the government. I believe we have to address some serious problems: One of them is to draft a good constitution. We will also draft state constitutions and complementary laws. We have a major task ahead of us.

[Guimaraes]] To rule is to address all problems adequately;; it means choosing those problems that should be resolved.. We are now focusing on the Constituent Assembly;. This must be our focus this year.. Only after addressing this issue will we address other problems.. I believe it would not be advisable now to pursue the presidential succession issue,, which some people have raised.. I repeat,, I believe the presidential term should last 5 years.. [end recording]]

NORTHEASTERN GOVERNORS OPPOSE ELECTIONS IN 1988

PY0600019 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 May 87

[Text]] At the meeting held in Natal,, not one of the seven northeastern governors of the PMDB approved the suggestion to hold presidential elections in 1988..

According to Pernambuco Governor Miguel Arraes,, now is the moment to analyze the situation of the national PMDB,, so that the party can take a stand in face of the economic measures which are being announced.. Miguel Arraes also said that President Sarney's term will be established by the Constituent Assembly;.

Bahia Governor Waldir Pires supported the idea of calling for a national convention of the PMDB grassroots..

Ceara Governor Tasso Jereissati believes that to hold elections in 1988 would upset the democratic consolidation process..

PIRES LINKS IMPROVED TIES TO NATAL FORUM DEMANDS

PY0621511 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 May 87

[Text]] Bahia Governor Waldir Pires has said that the relations between northeastern states governors and President Sarney will improve if the government meets the demands voiced during the governors'' meeting which was held in Natal on 4 May;.

Governor Pires added that by meeting the demands,, the government will not only create an atmosphere of good will,, but also contribute to the consolidation of the democratic process..

The governors'' demands include the transfer of the administration of the SUDENE [Superintendency for Development of the Northeast]] from the Interior Ministry to the Presidency,, and the transfer of the administration of the Banco do Nordeste [Northeast Bank]] to the Finance Ministry..

Waldir Pires denied rumors that these demands are part of a governors'' plot to reduce the power of the Interior Ministry,, which is now controlled by the PFL [Liberal Front Party]]..

SIX REQUEST ASYLUM AT BUENOS AIRES SWEDISH EMBASSY

PY070029 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2322 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry has confirmed that six Chilean citizens this afternoon asked for asylum in the Swedish Embassy in this capital because of the problems they face as a result of the political situation in their country. The embassy did not request the intervention of the Foreign Ministry and it is not expected that the Swedish officials would make any request.

It was reported that three of the Chileans had previously requested protection at the United Nations. Two others are residents in Argentina, and the situation of the remaining person is not known.

PERU ASKED TO EXTRADITE SUSPECT IN PINOCHET ATTACK

PY061340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Peru has been asked to extradite a Chilean citizen involved in the attempt on President Pinochet's life. In a communique, the Foreign Ministry states that on 1 May it sent a petition, to the Chilean Embassy in Lima to extradite Chilean citizen Blanca Alicia Azocar. The Foreign Ministry adds that, according to the provisions of Article 7 of the 1932 extradition treaty between Chile and Peru, a petition was made to the Peruvian authorities through the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to arrange for Azocar's arrest.

MERINO DENIES PLAN TO EXTEND GOVERNMENT

PY060159 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpts] After presiding over an ordinary legislative session in the Diego Portales Building, Admiral Jose Toribio Merino said that if electoral registration is to be made mandatory, it should be done through a law, and this will depend exclusively on the executive branch. [passage omitted]

Merino also denied the rumors that the 10-year plan presented by the ODEPLAN [National Planning Office] is allegedly part of a campaign aimed at extending the government past 1989.

[Begin Merino recording] The ODEPLAN has the duty to plan the development of the Republic at 10-year increments at the most. These 10-year plans are then divided into 5-year plans or into other stages. Therefore, such plans have nothing to do with the rumors. [end recording] [passage omitted]

COLOMBIAN JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW PRESIDENT

PA060209 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 May 87

[Rebroadcast of an "exclusive" interview with President Leon Febres Cordero by Colombian reporters Yamid Amat and Guillermo Rodriguez originally aired by Bogota's CARACOL Radio and Television Network "Last week"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] Mr President, you will (?meet) with our country's president to find a solution to [words indistinct].

[Febres Cordero] Yes, the (?assemblies) of the two countries, and their foreign relations ministries are trying to determine the date; we do not have a date yet. We will meet with President Barco to inaugurate a stretch of pipeline that connects Ecuador with Colombia which will allow Ecuadoreans -- thanks to a concession made by the Colombian Government -- to export some petroleum before we resume our exports through our main pipeline.

During that meeting, we will also discuss an agreement signed here between Colombia and Ecuador regarding the joint exploitation of petroleum areas along our border.

[Reporter] Mr President, this is an interesting topic. Does this mean that you will (?sign) an agreement to carry out joint exploration and exploitation of areas that are presumably rich in petroleum?

[Febres Cordero] Definitely; when there is goodwill on the part of the government and when there is political determination to do so, things are easy to achieve.

[Reporter] Mr President, we Colombians believe that [words indistinct]. Now that you say you could sign a joint exploitation agreement, do you believe this kind of agreement would be advisable for all nations?

[Febres Cordero] As for the issue you mentioned, [the price of] petroleum lying [parado] on the Venezuelan border dropped when certain foreign companies found petroleum in Colombia. I believe this is natural wealth and should be shared in a significant way by all peoples of the world; by the peoples surrounding the area where this natural wealth is discovered.

This [words indistinct] in Colombia shows that things can be done fairly; that we can join efforts. The objective is to avoid duplicating efforts, and economic resources. In this way, exports of this natural resource will yield greater benefits for all people.

[Reporter] What kind of agreement did we reach? Is it only for exploration?

[Febres Cordero] For joint exploration, but [words indistinct] in sufficient amounts for trade.

[Reporter] Thus, you will carry out joint explorations in the two territories?

[Febres Cordero] Yes, sir.

[Reporter] If petroleum is found on Venezuelan territory, who will claim ownership?

[Febres Cordero] Well, if it is found in Venezuelan territory.....

[Reporter, interrupting] Pardon me, I meant if petroleum was found in Ecuadoran territory.

[Febres Cordero] It depends. This is all mathematically established. It depends on how close the site is to the border; there are relationships and proportions. Each country will have a quota. At any rate, the process will definitely be fair. That is, if petroleum is found in Ecuadoran territory, Ecuador would have a greater share than Colombia and vice versa.

[Reporter] But there would be sharing.

[Febres Cordero] Of course.

[Reporter] Is there a study indicating that zone is rich in petroleum?

[Febres Cordero] Well, you know that is an inhospitable area; it is part of the Amazonic area. There have been many successes and failures there. Many [words indistinct] studies have pointed to excellent possibilities, but nothing has been found yet. However, certain lots [lotes], as we call them in petroleum jargon, which showed little possibility, have yielded much more than expected. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] What problem has given you more gray hair?

[Febres Cordero] Well, we have had all kinds of problems. Unfortunately, we have not been too lucky. When I was constitutionally inaugurated as president of Ecuador by the people's sovereign decision, I had to decree a number of measures to change the country's path. The first economic measures allowed us to be the first country that unconditionally renegotiated its foreign debt [word indistinct] the private sector, our foreign debt with the multilateral institutions through the country itself.

However, despite the sudden drop in oil prices, we took economic measures allowing the country to continue functioning. Unfortunately, immediately after ordering those measures we suffered the notorious, much-talked about, subversive, antidemocratic, attempted coup d'etat carried out by a general whom you interviewed not long ago. That coup inflicted considerable damage upon the country's image. All we had achieved to improve the country's image, the constant flux of foreign capital essential for the country's development — because we do not, ourselves, have sufficient economic means — was seriously affected by that subversive, antidemocratic coup, which I think sent the country back to those times when a coup d'etat was a daily event.

After that, I was kidnapped and immediately after the kidnapping, we suffered a series of earthquakes. Therefore, it was a sort of plot of many factors against the country.

[Reporter] Excuse me, Mr President, first [words indistinct] your colleague, the Argentine president, found himself in a delicate situation because of the rebellion of a group of officers. The Argentine president said: The times of coups are over in Argentina. Are they over in Ecuador as well?

[Febres Cordero] Well, I think the fact that we are here talking democratically is irrefutable proof of the democratic vocation of the Ecuadoran Armed Forces, which on two occasions have given their unconditional support to the constitutional president legitimately elected by the Ecuadoran people.

The same could be said about Argentine and Peru. I am convinced that all rules have their exception, and despite the deeply rooted democratic vocation of the Armed Forces, there is always someone who -- becoming the exception to the rule -- tries to obtain legitimate power by force. We cannot say things like that end in 1 day. Democracy takes root, and establishes itself through the exercise of democratic power. The people slowly realize that -- despite the problems the democratic process many times creates, because democracy is understood as licentiousness in many cases and I think this is a problem of content, of conception -- they do have a system.

[Reporter] However, we get the impression there could be another officer that could try -- as in your case or in the case of Presidents Garcia and Alfonsin -- .... [changes thought] besides that, do you think that Ecuador left the time of successive coups behind, really behind?

[Febres Cordero] I think so. I am convinced of that. In less than 12 months we have lived through two much-talked-about rebellions, yet the country continues to progress on its democratic path. You are acquainted with Ecuador. Only by reading the papers, or listening to the radio, or watching television can one realize there is a very belligerent position in this country led by the extreme left that is also part of our democratic existence. That is a strong position, but we also have a strong executive branch and an Army that without participating in the political process guarantees democratic life for the Ecuadoran people.

[Reporter] But, who is the one that really governs in Ecuador, Mr President?

[Febres Cordero] The president of the Republic. You should not have a single doubt about that. The president of the Republic is the one who governs Ecuador according to the law and the Constitution.

[Reporter] Another question on this topic: When you were unconstitutionally kidnapped in Taura, you signed a document in which you promised not to take reprisals against those who [words indistinct], but that promise was not fulfilled.

[Febres Cordero] One moment. Let us clarify several things. First, let's talk about why I signed that document. Fortunately, television crews filmed and showed the country the moment in which I drafted the document I subsequently signed. In that document I committed my government, the government I lead, -- the document says textually -- not to take reprisals or punish those responsible for the kidnapping. We did not do so.

The problem is that in this country as in most democratic countries, the government branches are autonomous, and I cannot prevent the jurisdictional, the judicial branch, the military jurisdictional branch — that does not depend on me, and over which I do not have any authority — from initiating actions on that case. I cannot prevent the relatives of those who died from making private accusations to the criminal court — as they indeed have done — against those responsible for the kidnapping that resulted in the death of some Ecuadoran soldiers. Therefore, let us clarify this. I did not fail to fulfill the commitment.

[Reporter] But if it were that way, Mr President, and if you knew there was a division of branches that are autonomous, why did you sign?

[Febres Cordero] Now we are going to talk about what I wanted to discuss before. To have allowed myself to be killed — as some thought I should have, particularly the Colombian press, which was very hard on me....[changes thought] as I told myself when I took certain measures against terrorism, this time — if you allow me please — they criticized me without having real knowledge of the situation. However, I think the right to disagree, Mr Journalist, is one for which too much blood has been shed throughout history, and it is one we have to defend. To have allowed myself to be killed would not only mean the death of the constitutional president of the Republic, it would mean the massacre of my retinue. I was going to be killed last. [Words indistinct] to begin by killing off the president's bodyguards. That would have meant breaking the constitutional order. I had to think very deeply and seriously, and I do not think it was easy for me. I had to decide between signing or leading the country toward bloodshed. If you read the document I signed, you will find, Mr Journalist, I never negotiated my own life. I always spoke of the safety of my retinue. I demanded the release of my retinue. I never included myself in that demand. However, none of this was taken into consideration when I was hastily punished with certain comments that — I must admit — hurt me. They hurt me because I am of flesh and blood like any other human being, and I think the comments were unfair. Time is proving me right, and Ecuador continues living democratically, which is the most important thing. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Time, actually the newspaper EL TIEMPO [pun on name of newspaper that means "time"] of Bogota, published a page entitled: Leon Febres Cordero, More of a Lamb [pun on the president's last name Cordero, which means "lamb"] Than a Lion.

[Febres Cordero] Yes, I know exactly what you are referring to. I regret that type of comment because it is excessively cruel and hard. In addition, it lacks all the necessary facts. However, I reiterate what I said a moment ago: Time will prove me right. When I said I was drafting and signing that document to prevent bloodshed and to maintain the validity of the democratic system in Ecuador that is currently in effect, I was justifying all sacrifices from my party, beyond my own life, because politicians, Mr Journalist, honest and sincere politicians, do not work for the applause of the moment. We work for a place in history, and one day history will have to admit that my stance allowed this people, who have shed so much blood to live in a democratic system, to continue living under a democratic system.

This incident has given me an opportunity to elaborate on this topic.. For instance,, look at the great differences between what took place here and what took place in Argentina.. While in identical or similar situations,, the opposition political forces in the Argentine Congress did not support President Alfonsin,, but the validity of the democratic system and the legitimately formed government of President Alfonsin,, a government elected by the sovereign Argentine people.....[changes thought]] While I was kidnapped,, the Ecuador Congress,, under the control of the extreme left,, demanded a trial for the president of the Republic.. They did not demand a trial for the kidnapper,, but for the hostage..

Why am I mentioning this here? Because it shows the aggressiveness of the extreme left opposition in this country.. Here we have politicians who are not interested in democracy.. We have politicians who like fishing in troubled waters;; by definition,, by ideology,, they are the antithesis of a democratic system.. This was the attitude of the congress during the two subversive movements in Ecuador.. It happened in March 1986,, when General Vargas rebelled.. Instead of meeting to sanction him,, the congress visited Gen Vargas to join him and overthrow the government.. It happened again when I was kidnapped..

All those factors have to be taken into consideration by the media,, the responsibility of which is not only to inform,, but also to guide public opinion.. Rushed statements,, such as those we were talking about before,, do not contribute to strengthening democracy..

[Reporter]] Mr President,, a moment ago you compared the situation in Argentina and the one in Ecuador.. Let me now present you with two opinions we heard in Colombia,, which made a [words indistinct]] between what happened to you in Ecuador and what happened in Colombia during the occupation of the Palace of Justice.. [Words indistinct]] opposition should [words indistinct]].. While in Colombia,, President Betancur is accused of not having negotiated,, in Ecuador President Febres Cordero is accused of having negotiated..

[Febres Cordero]] Unfortunately,, that is the way it is.. However,, the circumstances in which the president lives are never analyzed.. There are local circumstances about which the people are not aware of most of the time.. Those circumstances force the president to make certain decisions in a responsible way that,, besides having a political cost regarding the president's image,, also serve to strengthen that which serious presidents seek:: order and peace.. The only environment in which countries — but most of all,, the underdeveloped countries — can attain the well-being of their peoples is one in which there is peace and order..

[Reporter]] However,, Mr President,, the other version is that the situation was practically the same.. President Betancur was accustomed to negotiating — he even met with the guerrillas,, and made an effort to obtain peace through negotiations — but when his personal security was at stake he did not negotiate.. Was President Febres Cordero the same? He preached [word indistinct]] not to negotiate,, not to negotiate,, but when his personal security was as stake,, he did negotiate..

[Febres Cordero]] I ask you,, why are you forgetting the 35 members of my retinue?? How can the president of the Republic allow innocent people to be murdered?? They were innocent,, inasmuch as they had nothing to do with the quarrel that sparked the kidnapping..

We must go back to the origins of the kidnapping.. Why was the Ecuadoran president kidnapped?? What did the 35 members of his retinue,, including high-ranking Armed Forces officers,, have to do with alll this?? There were also a number of civilians,, including people who had no relationship whatsoever with the government.. What would have happened,, Mr Journalist,, iff I had let myself get killed,, along with the group that was accompanying me?? How would the Ecuadoran political situation stand now?? Would we be governed by a democratic regime?? Would it be under a de facto regime?? How much blood would have been shed as a result of the assault the Ecuadoran Armed Forces would have been obliged to make on the [Taura]] base?? All the military were loyal to the government,, except for a smalll group.. The consequences would have been unpredictable..

Once again,, we cannot analyze matters in such a simpliistic manner as to say:: Febres Cordero told his people not to negotiate,, but when his life was at stake,, he negotiated.. I did not negotiate.. Check the record.. There is a written document.. The record states:: When the group of persons accompanying me is set free;; it does not say when I would be freed.. Believe me,, if I could have managed to negotiate for the security of my retinue,, no matter what happened to me,, it would have been a victory.. That is what I did.. However,, in the end,, I was told:: You willl be set free with your retinue.. Thank God that it was so,, but that was never my intention..

I repeat,, it is not so easy as to say:: Betancur was set free;; Febres Cordero was set free;; at a critical moment,, they changed their point of view.. We did not change viewpoints;; at least I did not change my point of view,, and I do not think Betancur changed his either.. We made the decisions that best promoted the interests of our people,, as this is our basic responsibility..

[Reporter]] Mr President,, there was an important kidnapping in Ecuador of a prominent businessman,, a welll-known leader within the banking circle.. He was a victim of an attack in [place indistinct]] by a rebel group.. You refused to negotiate,, and instead ordered the storming of the area,, and the assaillant and the victim both died.. Would not a situation such as this have been better [as heard]] than the one that finally resulted in Taura??

[Febres Cordero]] Look,, the two cases are totally different.. Although Ecuador has had a couple of kidnappings,, there was a long span of time between cases.. The last one was the kidnapping of a welll-known Quito industrialist in 1978.. No kidnappings occurred after that untiil August 1985,, when a distinguished leader of the country's business and banking sector was taken hostage.. He was a very good friend and schoolmate of mine.. Through our security system,, he was located,, and we offered....[changes thought]] Let us be clear about this.. We did not negotiate to get them safe-conduct to a specific country.. We negotiated by saying:: Give us Mr Isaias,, and you willl be subjected to Ecuadoran law.. We dealt with them for 24 hours,, untiil we realized that our communications with them were deteriorating,, possibly because they were taking drugs,, and the kidnappers were losing alll control..

After talking to the team advising me,, it was agreed the possibility was greater of saving Mr Isaias'' life if we attacked as we did.. With this in mind,, I made the decision to attack.. Unfortunately,, during the assault,, Mr Isaias was killed,, as were the kidnappers..

[Reporter]] I know from a good source that many of the guerrillas were Colombians.. Has this what we might calll invasion of Colombian guerrillas into Ecuador ended or is it stilll continuing?

[Febres Cordero]] Well,, talking about terrorist movements,, you must know that in March 1976,, when General Vargas rebelled,, the two organized guerrilla movements that exist in Ecuador — the Alfaro Lives and Free Homeland Montoneras — publicly supported the ouster of the president of the Republic.. I telll you this is so that you,, as a subtle and intelligent man,, can see the existing links between the Ecuadoran guerrilla groups and certain extreme leftist political parties.. [words indistinct]] You were asking if the infiltration of Colombian terrorists into Ecuador is continuing.. I cannot deny that they probably filter across the border through the immigration offices or through the jungle,, which makes up a large part of the border area between Colombia and Ecuador,, but I can assure you that neither foreign nor local guerrillas are active at this time..

[Reporter]] [Words indistinct]] regarding your country.. [Words indistinct]] in Colombia the advantages of appointing designates have been under discussion and the creation of the vice presidency has been proposed to Congress.. In Ecuador it is exactly the opposite.. It seems as if the people want to hear nothing about the vice president's differences with the president,, and they want more than one designate so that the vice president willl not have reall state functions.. What is this confusion with the vice president alll about?

[Febres Cordero]] I have no confusion whatsoever with the vice president.. The vice president has responsibilities that are established in the Constitution,, in the laws,, and I have mine.. What has hppened — and this is irrefutable — is that people who reach the highest positions in a country are human beings with their own personalities and criteria,, and differences over any problem do not imply a confrontation.. Therefore,, I would say — and this involves history,, not my government — that although throughout our history there have been differences between presidents and vice presidents,, Ecuadorans should fulfilll their constitutionall [words indistinct]]..

Personallly,, I have always been inclined to believe that the vice presidents should be designated to prevent confrontations,, to prevent differences that are normal in alll human beings versed in subjects that very often are controversial.. I feel that iff this is explained [passage indistinct]] Colombia would not create the vice presidency.. I do believe we should take advantage of history.. Santayana used to say that whoever fail's to remember history is doomed to relive it.. Our Latin American experience with vice presidents with responsible state obligations has historicallly been problematic..

[Reporter]] Mr President,, while the Ecuadoran Constitution is in the process of being changed,, what willl you do to make the Febres Cordero-Penaherrera ship of state function?

[Febres Cordero]] This question is meaningless because there should be no problem.. The state's leadership,, the responsibillity of leading the state is in the president's hand..

The vice president of the Republic and the National Development Council are responsible for planning the country's progress under the president's leadership..

[Reporter]] The presidential campaign in Ecuador has already began.. We have [words indistinct]].. There is still 1 and 1/2 years to go and we are already speaking of succession.. Mr President,, you ran for a rightist party.. All indications are that you will be replaced by a leftist,, Dr Borja,, the Democratic Left candidate.. You know that this [words indistinct]..

[Febres Cordero]] Well,, let us begin by clarifying something.. I attach very little importance to the political niche in which some want to place me because in this country you belong either to the right or the left.. Nature and God gave me two arms,, the right and the left,, to work with.. I was also given two legs,, the right and the left,, to walk.. My head,, however,, was placed in the center.. I will never forget a reply of Chirac in France when he was asked whether he was of the right or the left.. He said: I am a Frenchman.. (?Regardless)) of the position in which some place me,, I do not regard myself as a rightist.. I regard myself as a perfectly centered man.. I was elected by a rightist coalition.. I was elected by a four-party coalition: the Conservative Party,, regarded as rightist in this country;; the Radical Liberal,, regarded as center-left;; the Revolutionary Nationalist,, headed by a former president,, Dr Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy,, and regarded as a leftist party;; and,, finally,, my own,, the Social Christian,, which does not have any relations with international political organizations and which was founded by a former president,, Dr Camilo Ponce Enriquez.. This party is regarded as a center-right party.. For this reason,, and because this looked like a cauldron of various political trends,, we had to seek a centrist man to rebuild this country that has been led to disaster..

[Reporter]] Yet you are going to be replaced by a leftist..

[Febres Cordero]] Let's see.. That remains to be seen.. The election results will not be determined until election day..

[Reporter]] [Words indistinct]]

[Febres Cordero]] Something similar appeared to occur in 1983 when I ran against Dr Borja.. This would be the third time for him to lose.. It has been said that three strikes and you're out.. Borja was backed and financed by international political organizations.. He said he would be the president.. [Words indistinct]] had rented a place to celebrate.. The alleged government members had already rented some houses in a city other than Quito.. Yet they were defeated in one of the hardest and most conflicting electoral processes in the country.. I ran against the left,, the far left,, a government that committed fraud.. Yet,, I won the election.. Who can say that Borja will become president?

[Reporter]] Mr President,, I am under the impression that you do not like in the least the idea that he might win..

[Fedres Cordero]] How could I like the possibility of his winning the election,, an Ecuadoran who lives off political transnationals? It is Ecuadoreans who have to make policies.. Colombians would not like to have a president manipulated from a foreign country.. [Words indistinct]] I am a man identified with the state and my country.. My family dates back to the war of independence [words indistinct]]..

[Reporter]] Evidently,, a statesman like you [words indistinct]] tell you what to do.. You are in effect saying: Do not vote for Borja.. Then.....

[Febres Cordero,, interrupting]] It is not true,, either.. That is what the opposition would like to do,, would like me to do.. No,, no.. I am a democratic man.. Look,, I lost the first election in January 1984 as a result of the greatest fraud in this country.. There is a trial pending at the Supreme Court of Justice against those who were then members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.. This trial was not started by us.. When I lost the first election,, I could have withdrawn.. This would have created a vacuum because our laws do not contemplate what happens when [words indistinct]] opinion in our favor.. A vacuum was left and the process could have been expedited.. I participated in the electoral struggle because I am a democratic man and am convinced that one has to struggle to the end and even if one is defeated..

[Reporter]] You struggled and won..

[Febres Cordero]] And I won.. The time arrived when I did not know whether I would win or not.. In electoral processes,, there are times when [words indistinct]].. The sense of victory generated [words indistinct]] arrived a close second in 1959 behind the group that won the election.. In the second electoral round,, he tripled the number of votes as the result of [words indistinct]]..

[Reporter]] Mr President,, [words indistinct]]

[Febres Cordero,, interrupting]] [Words indistinct]] I proved I was a deeply democratic man when,, assuming all responsibility,, I ordered an attack against the Quito air base,, taken by a rebellious officer.. This (?affirmed)) democracy.. When I was kidnapped,, I could easily have made a statement and been sent to Colombia,, Panama,, or Brazil.. But I stayed to struggle as a democratic president,, facing a Congress completely controlled by the opposition's far left.. This democratic formation that has been factually demonstrated during a long political life forces me — regardless of whether I like it or not — to hold a completely pure democratic process for the Ecuadoran people to sovereignly choose their next president,, be he of the left,, center-left,, center,, center-right,, or right.. This is a problem that the people will have to settle.. You may ask me about my personal choice.. Of course,, I don't like Borja.. I don't like him for a number of reasons.. But I will do nothing to prevent his (?attaining power)) if he wins the election.. I would like the new president to have inclinations similar to mine..

[Reporter]] Is there someone like that??

[Febres Cordero]] There is..

[Reporter]] Who is it??

[Febres Cordero]] [Words indintinct]] will not be the government's official candidate.. He might even be a man who does not identify with my party position..

[Reporter]] Mr President,, you know that.....

[Febres Cordero,, interrupting]] [Words indistinct]] There are men of rightist inclinations in the country.. [words indistinct]] I could mention architect (Situra Mayei));; the manager of the Central Bank of Ecuador,, Carlos Julio Manuel;; economist Francisco Sued;; economist Javier Neira,, and others.. They represent inclinations with which I sympathize..

[Reporter]] But you are one of them..

[Febres Cordero] I have not said I am [words indistinct] [laughs]

[Reporter] But you have an edge.

[Febres Cordero] There are men who meet those conditions. I think this is one of the conditions the country requires — a man who is not an extremist, either of the right or the left, a man who lives in and is familiar with the country. Look, one of the main deficiencies of politicians — and this includes me — is that we speak with authority. Many politicians, however, do not know even half of the country, its realities, its problems. The country must be observed as I did, by walking, Mr Newsman, from town to town, shaking hands, studying their problems, seeking solutions. It is not easy to find men like this because not all have had this kind of experience essential to lead a state.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Febres Cordero] The nomination of Gen Frank Vargas gives you living proof of what Ecuadoran democracy is like. He is a man who tried to disrupt the constitutional order by taking advantage of his position as general of the Republic. He is a man who endangered the democratic system twice. Now, he is making full use of this democratic right to seek power, but is supported by extreme leftist parties. According to what I have seen in the media, he is the candidate of the Communist Party.

[Reporter] There is an initiative, promoted by the U.S. State Department, for a meeting of Andean countries to develop a great plan against drug trafficking. How is this idea progressing?

[Febres Cordero] As one of the Andean leaders, I was consulted about a meeting of Andean presidents with the U.S. President to discuss two topics: drug trafficking and guerrillas. To me, they are the same; they are closely linked. One is (?dependent) on the other. One supplies the money and the transportation, the drug is sent to other markets from our countries. I have been consulted about this meeting, at a place to be determined later, and I accepted.

[Reporter] But it will not be [words indistinct] if the United States [words indistinct].

[Febres Cordero] No, I have not been told that. I was told it will be held in one of the Andean countries. But [words indistinct] if held in the United States, I would love to go to the United States for it. I believe that the topics are so important.....[changes thought] Look at the damage that drug trafficking, the guerrilla movement, and terrorism have done to Colombia. Look at the damage done to Peru. Look at the attempt to damage Ecuador. These are situations we are facing, and if there is no unity of action on the part of countries against this crime against humanity, we will allow it to grow. It is like a cancer and if it is not removed fast, it will spread, and if it spreads it will become deadly.

[Reporter] Mr President, will the presidents' summit be held soon?

[Febres Cordero] I understand it will be held very soon, probably within the next 90 days. That is, at least, what I was told when I was invited and accepted.

[Reporter] Mr President, speaking about the summit [words indistinct] integration?

[Febres Cordero] The integration program has not met the very high goals for which it was originally designed. It has not fulfilled its goals because, unfortunately, the governments of the subregion have not adopted their political stands. Although integration means increasing markets, matching development policies, and rationalizing all resources for a joint effort by the subregion, the integration process was constantly the target of attacks by groups who had their own vested interests. These groups defend their own interests, which are not necessarily the interests of their nations. Then, when we are ready to sign, new problems arise, and this process has been detained for the time being. However, we must insist, Colombia's stand has been very similar to Ecuador's in its praiseworthy endeavour to achieve a protocol that will establish new bases and once again launch the integration process.

[Reporter] Apparently Venezuela does not favor the process.

[Febres Cordero] I understand Venezuela has problems with the Venezuelan businessmen's sector. However, I feel certain that President Lusinchi will achieve his goals, and that we will sign that document soon. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Mr President, if you were to be kidnapped again, would you act in the same manner?

[Febres Cordero] I would do exactly the same.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TIES WITH PERU 'NORMAL'

PA2621400 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Ecuadoran Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Rafael Garcia Velasco said in an interview granted to newsman Gustavo Cascante from EL COMERCIO that relations with Peru are normal, and both governments intend to strengthen them.

The foreign minister emphasized how important it is to maintain links with Peru because both countries belong to the American Continent, the Andean Pact, the South Pacific Commission, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Amazon Pact.

Garcia Velasco does not discount the possibility of visiting Peru to reciprocate the visit paid to Ecuador by the Peruvian foreign minister, but he explained that the visit must be prepared in advance and made only when the circumstances are right.

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY PRESIDENT APPOINTED — Deputy Jamil Mahuad was appointed today new president of the Popular Democracy-Christian Democratic Union coalition, replacing Deputy Wilfrido Lucero, during the national congress that was held in the port of Manta. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 25 Apr 87 PA]

PRO-STROESSNER COLORADO GROUP SEEKS PARTY LEADERSHIP

PY060254 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 22 May 87 p 9

[Excerpt] The candidacy of the four-member ticket [cuatrinomio], which is supported by the pro-Stroessner Colorado Party Combatants group [Colorados Combatientes Stronistas — formerly known as militants], which will seek to oust the traditionalist Colorado group headed by Juan R. Chaves and thus be elected to the party board during the party convention scheduled for September, was officially launched this morning. The historic event, which was held in Ciudad Presidente Stroessner, was attended by thousands of Colorado Party members and Colorado precinct leaders who support a change within the Colorado Party.

Before a large crowd, the four-member ticket officially launched its candidacy for the Colorado Party board. In so doing, it will try to oust the traditionalists who, led by Juan R. Chaves, have run the party board for the past 25 years.

The ceremony in President Stroessner City was attended by most cabinet members among whom were Finance Minister Cesar Barrientos; Public Works Minister Juan Antonio Caceres, and Education Minister Carlos Ortiz Ramirez. Health Minister Adan Godoy Jimenez; Labor Minister Lt. Eugenio Jacquet and Presidential Private Secretary Mario Abdo Benitez [and Interior Minister Sabino A. Montanaro] who make up the four-member party ticket were also present in addition to Martin Chiola, who is the president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Juan E. Pereira, the president of the Presidente Stroessner City Colorado Party precinct, opened the ceremony and welcomed the different party delegations from the interior of the country and the capital. Pereira also read a political statement issued by the Colorado Party precincts that support the candidacy of the militant four-member ticket and the reelection of General Alfredo Stroessner to the Presidency of the Republic. [passage omitted]

DISSIDENT COLORADOS HOLD FIRST FREE PUBLIC MEETING

PY051617 Paris AFP in Spanish 2050 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Asuncion, 3 May (AFP) — In their first public meeting without police surveillance, Colorado Party dissidents belonging to the Ethical and Doctrinary Movement of the Colorado Party today held a political meeting at the tomb of Roberto L. Petit, who was murdered on the day of the coup that placed General Alfredo Stroessner in power in May 1954.

With the participation of approximately 5000 persons, including the representatives and members of four political parties that oppose the current regime, approximately eight speakers accused Stroessner of the crime that cost Petit's life on 4 May 1954, and they had harsh words for those who hold political and military power in Paraguay.

Luis Becker, a grassroots leader of the dissident Colorados in Ypacarai who still holds his post as a Colorado deputy, maintained that Petit's death was a dark sign that led to the Colorado Party's fall into captivity, directly referring to those who currently represent the party that supports the chief of state. As of 1954 the Colorado Party had to haul down its doctrinary banner in order to tag along behind Stroessner's arbitrariness and corruption, he added. The rebel politician stressed the current regime came to power over the body of our murdered friend.

'NO VICTIMS' IN U.S. EMBASSY, OTHER ATTACKS

PY0517499 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Lima, 5 May (AFP) — Police reported today there were no victims in the 18 attacks perpetrated last night by the Maoist Shining Path guerrillas, who attacked the U.S. Embassy, military and police installations, ministries, and banks in Lima.

Two terrorists and more than 1000 persons without documents were captured by the police in dragnets that followed the attacks.

There were no casualties as a result of the attacks due to the immediate reaction of the police who were patrolling Lima and were on a red alert ordered by Interior Minister Abel Salinas.

Police have reported that the residence of the U.S. ambassador, the Military Circle of Peru, the Aeronautics and Labor Ministries, three police stations, a fair of regional products, and 100 banks were the targets of the attack.

The terrorist commandos threw dynamite at these targets and fired machinegun bursts, then quickly fled to avoid police dragnets.

Police have also reported there were gunshots in the neighborhood of the War Ministry, the private residence of President Alan Garcia, and some police stations.

POLICE ARREST 166 'MOST WANTED' TERRORISTS

PY0123389 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2207 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Lima, 11 May (EFE) — Vice Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla has reported that 166 of the most wanted terrorist leaders in the country were captured in a recent police operation in northern Peru.

In a statement published today by the progovernment newspaper LA CRONICA, Mantilla said that 2800 policemen participated in the operation carried out in Huamachuco and Santiago de Chuco, in the northern Department of La Libertad.

Presumed members of the Maoist Shining Path have perpetrated many attacks and murdered a leader of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance in recent weeks in these districts and in Trujillo, the capital of La Libertad Department.

According to other reports, 655 people were arrested in the police operation in La Libertad Department.

Mantilla said a state of emergency will not be decreed in La Libertad because the police can control the situation.

TERRORISTS ATTACK PRISON HOSPITAL, KILL GUARDS

PY022224 Paris AFP in Spanish 2207 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Lima, 2 May (AFP) — According to police sources, two guards died and one was wounded in a terrorist attack directed at the guards of the prisoners' ward at Callao Hospital. The attack, apparently launched to rescue prisoners hospitalized in the ward, took place at 1500 local time today. According to initial reports, the attackers escaped without attaining their objective after engaging in a shoot-out with the guards.

84 Arrested

PY041256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0345 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Lima, 4 May (TELAM-EFE) — It has been reported here that 84 people have been arrested in Lima's El Callao port, on suspicion of having participated in the terrorist attack on 2 May in which three guards died.

According to police sources, the individuals were arrested during a police dragnet just after the attack occurred. Terrorists attacked the Daniel Carrion Hospital in Callao, where three Republican Guards were shot dead as they were guarding the prison ward of the hospital.

The sources also reported that the arrested individuals have been placed at the disposal of the Antiterrorist Directorate of the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP).

The attack was carried out by six alleged members of the Maoist Shining Path, including a woman, who entered the hospital disguised as doctors.

AFP REPORTS RECENT TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

PY041443 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Lima, 2 May (AFP) — The police today confirmed that two people were killed last night in Lima violating the curfew in effect, and that two peasants were killed by Shining Path groups in the interior of the country.

Jaime Narrea, 39, a pharmaceutical company representative who disobeyed an order by soldiers to stop on a street in Lima's San Miguel District, was killed by a military patrol during the curfew. An 0100 to 0500 curfew has been effective in Lima and El Callao port since 7 April 1986.

Police sources stated that an unidentified person, who apparently was drunk and walking on a Lima street during the curfew, was killed for disobeying a halt order by a military patrol.

A heavily armed subversive column raided the town of Corpanchi, Ancash Department, in the northeastern Andean area, 3 days ago and, after calling the people to the main square to listen to a revolutionary harangue, and killed peasant Leonidas Cordoba, an alleged member of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance].

In addition, the police reported that on 30 April, an unidentified peasant was killed by Shining Path subversives in a remote location in La Mar Province, Ayacucho Department.

Meliton Rojas, the deputy mayor of San Juan de Salinas district, Puno Department, in the Southeastern Andean area, and four councilmen, all of whom are leftists, have resigned their posts because of death threats from the Shining Path. A few days ago, seven guerrillas were killed by law enforcement officers in the same area.

The resigning councilmen said the region is virtually besieged by subversives, and that they received death threats for refusing to cooperate with the rebels.

Elsewhere, Deputy Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla, who returned to Lima after conducting a police raid in a hilly area in La Libertad Department in northern Peru, has said the police have captured more than 16 terrorists, wanted throughout Peru, in the area.

Mantilla said the raid was conducted by some 200 policemen in Ancash, Cajamarca, and La Libertad Departments in the northeastern Andean area where clashes with subversive groups have been reported. No casualties have been reported by either side.

U.S. MEDICAL PRODUCT REPORTEDLY TRANSMITS AIDS

PY0301937 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0319 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Lima, 1 May (EFE) — Jose Barsallo, president of the Peruvian Social Security Institute, has alleged that a medicine imported from the United States has infected 13 people with AIDS in Peru.

Barsallo said the imported U.S. product, used in blood transfusions for hemophiliacs, was the agent that transmitted the AIDS virus to patients of the Lima "Guillermo Almenara" Social Security Hospital.

The product, called Factor 8, was withdrawn from the Peruvian market once it was proven it carried the AIDS virus. A similar product manufactured in Peru had previously been used without any consequences.

The newspaper EL COMERCIO today said the product has infected at least 3,000 hemophiliacs in the FRG and that FRG insurance companies have announced they will sue Bayer, which is the firm that sold the product. Factor 8 is a coagulant used to prevent hemorrhages in hemophiliacs.

PETRICIOLI REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON DEBT PAYMENTS

PA052053 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 29 Apr 87 pp 8., 9

[Report to Congress by Gustavo Petricioli., finance and public credit secretary., on 22 April]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The policy of mutual responsibility and dialogue that Mexico has followed in its negotiations with the international private banks has allowed it to be., among the leading debtors., the one that has had the greatest achievements in the different phases of the so-called "foreign debt crisis.," which began in 1982. This is demonstrated by the sums involved., the deadlines considered., and the terms and conditions agreed upon. These achievements place Mexico at the forefront of countries carrying out similar processes. It should be pointed out that Argentina., Brazil., Chile., the Philippines., and Venezuela have been trying to achieve terms and conditions similar to those attained by Mexico but have been unsuccessful.

Argentina has just announced an agreement with its Committee of Creditor Banks allowing it to restructure its previous debt in terms similar to Mexico's and at similar costs. In addition to this., Argentina will receive almost $2 billion in "fresh" money at costs slightly higher than those obtained by Mexico.

Brazil declared a "technical" moratorium in February and has recently initiated talks with its "Advisory Banking Committee.," to make arrangements similar to Mexico's. Brazil is presently facing an especially difficult time. Its balance of payments has seriously deteriorated., its reserves have decreased., and its expected hyperinflation has helped to undermine the government's efforts to maintain the dynamic growth that Brazil's economy has demonstrated in the past few years.

Today the Brazilian Government., just as Mexico did in its time., has responded to the financial crisis by giving its peop'e's interests precedence over its creditors' interests. With its aggressive exporting policies and its dynamic industrial sector., Brazil's economy has grown at an exceptionally high rate over the past few years., while the rest of Latin America struggled with the recession. Mexico was laying the foundations of its recovery with modest but positive growth rates in 1984 and 1985.

At the end of February., Chile renegotiated $10.6 billion that was to be used to meet the debt deadlines between 1988 and 1991. The deadline has been established at 15 and 1//2 years., including a 6-year grace period. The interest rate is 1 percent over the LIBOR rate., as opposed to the 1 and 5/8 percent achieved in November 1985. Chile managed to eliminate the prime rate.

Regarding Venezuela., it can be pointed out that since February 1986., that country has been renegotiating its debt., approximately $21 billion., that came due between 1983 and 1988. Nevertheless., it was not until the early part of 1987 when., following Mexico's steps., Venezuela achieved a deadline of 14 years and a 7//8 percent annual differential over the LIBOR rate., which is slightly higher than Mexico's 13//16 percent over a period of 20 years., including a 7-year grace period.

In another similar case., the Philippines recently managed to extend its deadline and reduce the costs of its foreign debt., based primarily on the conditions achieved by Mexico.

Our country has established the "norm" in each phase of the process., and the conditions it has attained for the payment of its previous debt., as well as the cost and deadlines for the fresh resources which have served as a parameter to measure the relative success of each country's negotiations. [passage omitted]

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA REPORTS ON FMLN APRIL CASUALTIES

PA051424 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] The Army said today that it inflicted 207 casualties on the FMLN during April in clashes in several parts of the country. Coprefa say that the rebel casualties included 113 dead, 89 injured, 3 desertions, and 2 captured.

During this same period, government forces confiscated from the insurgents 68 rifles, 1 rocket launcher, 4 grenade launchers, 3 machineguns, 38 grenades, 149 mines, and 3 communication radios. According to Coprefa, during April, the FMLN killed 54 peasants, injured 49, and kidnapped 99. They also destroyed 27 vehicles, a mayor's office, and ANTEL [National Telecommunications Administration] office in various areas of the country.

FMLN DERIDES AIR FORCE CLAIMS ON "ACCIDENTS"

PA010249 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The chief of the Air Force is a lost case. As always, General Rafael Bustillo has come out saying that he is investigating the cause of the crash of the UH-1H helicopter that mysteriously exploded in the air when it took off from Ilopango Airport.

Every time a helicopter is downed by the FMLN or mysteriously crashes, the gorillas always try to make believe that what happened was an accident. This is what they do when helicopters are downed by guerrilla fire. They begin putting together all the mysterious pieces, initiate an investigation, and no more is heard about those cases.

A similar situation took place on 1 May of last year with a DC-6 that never landed. This plane took off from Ilopango and headed for Panama with approximately 35 military men, including pilots, technicians, and high-ranking Air Force officers. The plane crashed a few minutes later.

Now, a helicopter blew up a few minutes after having taken off from Ilopango Airport. Bustillo is investigating the matter, but we do not believe the case willl be resolved. Bustillo has always presented as accidents the downing and damaging of Salvadoran Air Force aircraft by the FMLN. Bustillo is still investigating the reasons why all these aircrafts have crashed. The truth is that the Air Force is going from bad to worse because it is suffering many accidents.

CASTILLO CLARAMOUNT CONDEMNS ATTACK ON PDC

PA021539 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Report by Francisco Espinoza]

[Text] Today, Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] condemned the attack perpetrated last night against party headquarters in San Salvador.

According to the report,, this is the second attack on the PDC offices in less than a week; it is not known who the perpetrators are..

Referring to this incident in which an agent from the National Police was injured,, he said:

[Begin recording]] [Castillo Claramount]] This is the second attack on the PDC offices in less than a week.. There was an attack on 24 April and several shots were fired..

According to the official report,, last night at 1920,, here on 17th Street,, there was an attack on the rear of the building.. The attack was carried out with M-16 rifles.. It was reported that 9 M-16 cartridges were found..

According to a report by a person who was passing by at the time of the attack and who was questioned by the agents,, a green vehicle stopped and the firing came from that vehicle.. We have no further information.. Of course,, we condemn this action because this is one more attack against the party.. There have been several attacks of this nature in the past,, but now we have suffered two attacks in less than a week.. The most serious thing in last night's attack is that an agent from National Police received an injury to one of his arms.. This is what I can tell you at this moment..

[Unidentified reporter]] There have been a series of attacks against the PDC offices and some PDC officials.. Do you have any idea where they are coming from?

[Castillo Claramount]] That is the big question in these cases.. We must mention the terrible attack on Dr Guevara Lacayo.. You all know about this.. This was an attack with heavy weapons,, reportedly with a bazooka,, which caused serious damage.. Fortunately,, no one was injured.. We also have suffered the killing in La Union of a party leader.. His name was Mr Pantoja.. The perpetrator has been arrested.. He will be sent to the courts to stand trial for this crime.. These are the situations which are occurring,, including attacks on the party..

In the case of the leader killed in La Union,, we know who did it and the reasons that provoked his action.. This was not a subversive action and was not perpetrated by the extreme right or the extreme left.. It was a criminal action.. The killer has been arrested and we know the motives for the crime..

Regarding the attack on Dr Guevara Lacayo,, he stated at the time of the attack that he thinks extreme right-wing groups perpetrated the attack.. As for the attack on our party,, we have no evidence about who perpetrated the attack.. Undoubtedly,, it could have been done by extreme left-wing terrorist groups or by extreme right-wing groups..

[Reporter]] Do you believe that these attacks on PDC offices and members is a prelude to the electoral campaign?

[Castillo Claramount]] We hope that this will not be so.. We definitely hope not,, because if that is the aim of the campaign it would be a true tragedy and a step backwards.. We expect that the campaign will be a strong and vigorous political campaign; there is no doubt about that.. The interests in question are very strong,, but we hope that the campaign will not be marred by violence.. If there is an attempt to have people armed,, shooting,, and attacking,, this would certainly be a step backwards and we hope that this will not occur.. [end recording]]

This incident occurred before the 1 May celebrations,, but thus far no groups have claimed responsibility for the attack..

REBEL STATION REPORTS 108 ARMY CASUALTIES

PA042015 (Clandestine)) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 2 May 87

[Text]] The FMLN has inflicted 108 casualties on the Duartist Army in combative actions throughout the national territory in the past few hours.. Through actions on 1 and 2 May,, we greet our brother workers on their day.. The FMLN inflicted 108 casualties in the past few hours.. It inflicted 78 casualties in the operation called Greetings to the Courageous Working Class,, which consisted of an attack on the military positions of Detachment No 4 in San Francisco Gotera;; 17 casualties in a guerrilla ambush on the Pan-American Highway in El Junquillal;; 6 casualties on the Bellloso Battalion in invincible Guazapa;; and 7 casualties in Guarnecia,, Santa Ana Department with the annihilation of a PRAL [Long-Range Reconnaissance Patrol]].. It also inflicted casualties on the 4th Infantry Brigade in the area of Nueva Concepcion in western El Salvador.. In sum,, 108 casualties were inflicted in these combative guerrilla actions on 1 and 2 May..

FMLN SAYS ARMY IMPOSTORS ATTACK VILLAGE

PA061215 (Clandestine)) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1730 GMT 5 May 87

[Text]] [Words indistinct]] the FMLN to all the people,, humanitarian organizations,, and national and international news media.. This is an FMLN bulletin to our people,, humanitarian organizations,, and the national and international media..

We are reporting a new action of terrorism carried out by the Armed Forces High Command in San Ignacio,, Chalatenango.. On the evening of 4 May,, elements of the Duartist Army supported by elements who have joined the civill defense,, pretended to be FMLN fighters and entered the town of San Ignacio,, in the northwest region of Chalatenango,, and vandalized the property and interests of the people.. They destroyed the San Ignacio health unitt and made the FMLN appear to be responsible for the action..

We want to alert the people about this type of activity being implemented by the High Command.. They are part of the so-called psychological operations,, such as the seizure of the school in San Jacinto [words indistinct]] to confuse the people and keep them from joining the revolutionary struggle..

However,, the behavior of the FMLN fighters and guerrilla units are in line with the interests of the people and leave no room for doubt as to who are responsible for these abuses:: Colonel Caceres Cabrera,, the Psychological Warfare Department under Colonel Francisco Elena Fuentes,, and the U.S.. advisers..

Signed:: FMLN

REBELS REPORT RECENT MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

PA070022 (Clandestine)) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 5 May 87

[Text]] The following are details of the results,, so far,, of our victorious millitary campaign "For the Achievement of Bread,, Land,, Work,, and Freedom:: All the People Take Up Arms.."

As of 5 May,, the enemy has suffered 1,572 casualties.. This includes 1 U.S.. adviser,, 13 puppet Army officers,, 10 sergeants,, 3 subsergeants [subsargentos]],, 3 corporals,, 1 machinegun operator,, 1 nurse,, and 1 [word indistinct]]..

The weapons seized from the Duartist troops include 22 M-2 carbines with 100 clips,, 28 M-16 rifles,, 3 G-3 rifles,, 22 M-14 rifles,, 6 M-72 grenade launchers,, more than 10,800 [number indistinct]] caliber cartridges,, and more than 7,500 7.62 caliber cartridges..

In addition,, our forces seized 56 grenades for M-79 grenade launchers,, 2 60-mm mortars,, 3 M-60 machineguns,, 4 PRC-67 radios,, 1 walkie-talkie radio,, 1 9-mm pistol,, 1 22-caliber revolver with a box of ammunition,, 1 mine detector,, 3 M-79 grenade launchers,, 2 90-mm cannons with 2 grenades,, 8 60-mm grenades,, and 4 M-18-type mines.. The FMLN also seized other military equipment and materiel..

We have destroyed the following materiel during this military campaign:: 200 M-16 rifles,, 28 M-2 carbines,, 1 .50 machinegun,, 3 105-mm howitzers,, 3 PRC-67 radios for military communication,, 9 military trucks,, 1 light tank,, and three 120-mm artillery pieces..

We damaged three helicopters,, and one police patrol car was completely destroyed.. We also destroyed grenades for 120-mm grenade launchers and other rifles and light artillery weapons..

The FMLN also destroyed the 4th Infantry Brigade barracks in Chalatenango.. [words indistinct]] also in Chalatenango Department.. The building that was occupied by Military Detachmet No 4,, in San Francisco Gotera,, Morazan Department,, was partially destroyed..

The FMLN also caused the complete destruction of the barracks in Chilanga,, El Picacho,, and in the [word indistinct]] of Military Detachment No 4 in San Francisco Gotera.. Several civil defense barracks and mayor offices in various parts of the country also were destroyed..

FMLN INFLICTS 30 CASUALTIES IN GUAZAPA

PA061225 (Clandestine)) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 5 May 87

[Text]] The Modesto Ramirez Central Front reports from Guazapa that the guerrillas have inflicted 30 casualties on enemy troops.. At 0230 on 5 May,, an FMLN battalion carried out an operation called "Death on Operation Phoenix,"" which turned out to be a maneuver of attack and annihiliation of the Libertad Battalion of the 1st Infantry Brigade in the northern part of Guazapa Hill,, the place where "Operation Phoenix" has failed..

Our operation began when we attacked an Army group that was on the Santa Rita estate.. We destroyed the installations and the weapons of the enemy and inflicted 25 casualties,, including the dead and wounded and the commanding officer..

Second,, we also attacked the southern part of the Santa Rita estate at (Los Carcamos)) Hill,, inflicting five casualties,, including dead and wounded..

The enemy fled in disarray. Third, we prepared an ambush for the reinforcements that had been expected to come along the highway from Suchitoto. However, the cowardly enemy did not show up.

Likewise, we distributed propaganda in (El Tarillo) and other nearby cantons. In this operation in Guazapa, we inflicted a total of 30 casualties on the Libertad Battalion.

For the achievement of bread, land, work, and freedom, all people take up arms. Guazapa is an arrow pierced into the heart of the enemy.

[Signed] The joint command of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa area.

FMLN REPORTS DOWNING OF HELICOPTER IN MORAZAN

PA060020 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2348 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Attention please. Here is a last minute report. The FMLN has shot down a helicopter in Morazan Department. Attention: The FMLN has shot down a Salvadoran Air Force helicopter in Morazan Department. Pay attention, please.

The last minute report reads: At 1730 today, 6 May, the FMLN ambushed a chopper of the Duartist Air Force, downing this U.S.-made aircraft of the UH-1H type. We repeat: The FMLN has shot down another helicopter in Morazan Department, within the framework of the useless and humilliated operation of the Duartist Armed Forces in our department.

Your attention please. The last minute report states that at 1730 today, 6 May, a UH-1H chopper coming from Jocoaitique heading to the southern part of this department was ambushed by our units. The chopper crashed in the sector between Estancia and Calavera in Cacaopera jurisdiction.

We repeat: At 1730, a U.S. - made helicopter of the UH-1H type was ambushed by FMLN guerilla units. The chopper came from Jocoaitique, where clashes had occured (?this afternoon)) resulting in Army casualties. The helicopter had left the Jocoaitique sector after evacuating their dead and wounded inflicted by the FMLN in that area during the afternoon. While flying over the sector near the Torola River banks in the area of the La Estancia and Calavera in Cacaopera jurisdiction, our guerrilla units ambushed the aircraft, which plunged to the ground.

Radio Venceremos reports that another aircraft of the Duartist Air Force was downed today, 6 May, in the afternoon, within the framework of the humilliated and thoroughly defeated enemy's operation. In addition, the report adds that several civilians were injured in that sector of Morazan Department by a grenade left behind by troops of Colonel Vargas. The helicopter was heading to that areaa where, we repeat, several townspeople were injured from the explosion of a grenade left behind by troops of Colonel Vargas who are currently in that sector.

PRESIDENT DUARTE, HABIB MEET; NO DETAILS GIVEN

PA300336 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Phillip Habib, U.S. special envoy for Central America, met today with President Jose Napoleon Duarte to analyze the (?Salvadoran) Government's observations of the peace plan proposed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

The Habib-Duarte meeting was held behind closed doors, the U.S. Embassy's public relations office reported. Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta and U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr also attended the meeting.

Habib and President Duarte analyzed the [word indistinct] situation of Central America, as well as the Salvadoran Government's stand regarding Oscar Arias' peace plan. Claiming security measures, the U.S. Embassy did not disclose any details about the Habib-Duarte conversation.

FOREIGNERS INVOLVED IN POLITICS FACE DEPORTATION

PA050353 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Foreigners who become involved directly or indirectly in El Salvador's internal politics could be deported, Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount said. He added that foreigners who request permits to enter the country for political purposes and who represent international organizations will not be allowed to enter the country. Those who are already here will be deported if they insist on participating in the left-wing politics of the antigovernment groups in the country.

The preceding has been in response to the participation of foreigners in the march by the National Union of Salvadoran Workers on 1 May.

HONDURAS

WORKERS DEMAND EXPULSION OF U.S. TROOPS, CONTRAS

PA020400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (ACAN-EFE) — Honduran workers today asked for the prompt expulsion of U.S. troops and the Nicaraguan "contras." Likewise, they demanded from the Jose Azcona Hoyo administration a $10.50 per day minimum wage and respect for the workers' achievements.

International Labor Day was commemorated in this country with demonstrations by the rightist and leftist labor organizations marching separately down the various streets and avenues of Tegucigalpa. The demonstrators supported the peace efforts being carried out by the Contadora Group (Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama) and its Support Group (Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay). The leftist groups burned effigies of U.S. soldiers and Nicaraguan "contras."

Over 20,000 workers affiliated with the various unions marched carrying banners and posters demanding the immediate cooperation of the government in matters of health and education, the acceleration of the agrarian reform process, better public services, and a respect for unionism, among other things.

They also condemned the repression by the state security organizations and the "Solid Shield-87" joint military maneuvers that Honduras and the United States are conducting.

Some of the banners and posters that the Honduran workers were carrying read: "Less arms and more education;" "Yankee troops, get out;" "We demand social justice;" "Respect for free unionism;" "Contra trash, get out of Honduras;" "We want more sources of employment;" "No to the participation of foreign troops;" "The proletarian fist hits the haughty face of the Gringo offender."

The representatives of the workers, peasants, public employees, and other labor sectors requested that Liberal President Jose Azcona Hoyo define an effective development policy in all aspects. They requested that he "put an end to the acts of corruption" and that the "former government officials who enriched themselves with public funds be brought to trial." They also demanded that Azcona change some of his ministers "who are hindering the development of public administration."

The workers affiliated with the leftist organizations met in front of the Manuel Bonilla National Theater, while the rightists met at the Central Plaza, next to the Metropolitan Cathedral.

The unions affiliated with the leftist United Federation of Honduran Workers began their demonstration by singing the national anthem and demanding the release of 41 of their members who were arrested by the secret police on Thursday night. They were released at 1000 today. The workers had been arrested when they were preparing banners, posters, and building platforms for celebrating today International Labor Day. The Honduran working class hold rallies on 1 May in all the main cities of the country. A plan to march together last year failed due to sabotage committed by activists of the right and leftist organizations.

'LA TRIBUNA' EDITORIAL ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA0514255 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 4 May 87 p 5

[Editorial: "Reliable Allies"]

[Text] Ah! Some people are funny. Since some gringo senators voiced their opposition to selling us the military planes we need here in Honduras, some politicians and commentators — including some of the most stubborn rightists — have agreed that the United States is a "friend that is not very trustworthy, and a mediocre ally."

Thus, the solution is to seek allies that are less mediocre and more reliable, and that can provide us with the help the gringos do not want to give us. Now, who do you think they have sought as their new allies? None other than the Soviet Union, and this package deal also includes the other socialist countries in Moscow's orbit.

In this modern world it is considered progressive and farsighted to have relations with all the countries in the world. Thus, it was about time we caught up with this modern demand. If the gringos fail us, then we should see nothing wrong with jumping ship. Other countries are willing to receive us with open arms and will immediately give us all the military, economic, political, and moral help we need to fight against our enemies. It is only a matter of becoming comrades, and that is all.

Thus, very soon, we will be witnessing an historical event when Honduras prepared to open its embassy in the Soviet Union, and the Soviets open theirs here.

We would like to ask all those modern politicians and all those wise commentators how soon it will be before these embassies open. We imagine that it is only a matter of putting the finishing touches on the negotiations and formalizing diplomatic relations with Moscow.

It is also true that the people do not like it when things are promised but never materialize. People also do not like it when their rulers tell them the things they want to do and then nothing is done. Everyone understands that it is an advisable measure and a modern idea to seek more reliable allies who will help us defend our democracy. But when? Let them give us an approximate date for establishing relations with the countries of the socialist sphere and accredit the corresponding diplomatic missions. They should not beat around the bush but set the date.

There is something else in which even the most stubborn rightists agree, and that is that the gringos "have shoved the contras down our throats," and we cannot take it much longer. Since Honduras has nothing to do with all of this, and the president and his advisers dislike these people who remain illegally in our country, when are they going to get these counterrevolutionaries out of our country to show — once and for all — that we are not going to let those gringos push us around?

Some say that "they think the contras are no longer in Honduras, but are fighting in Nicaragua." Others say that the contra leadership will shortly meet somewhere here in Tegucigalpa. If they are here in Honduras, then surely they are not in Nicaragua. Although some — including several Honduran deputies — think the contras are over there, others in the United States are trying to obtain compensation for all the damage the contras have done, and they are asking the gringos to get the contras out of Honduras. Why are we asking the gringos for such a thing? If, by chance, the contras were here, the government should be the one to take away the assistance that is being given to them and tell them they are non grata, and must go somewhere else.

By the way, we would like to ask our U.S. allies something. Although we know Reagan does not read our editorials, do these allies think it is fair for us to be picking up the tab for that cat-and-dog fight between the Democrats and the Republicans, between the Senate and the President in their country? In addition, do you not think that this is a mean way to pay for the services we are constantly giving them? Instead of increasing their economic assistance, they are reducing it. While the Soviets are arming the Nicaraguans to the teeth, do you not think the United States is wrong in not selling us those crummy little planes we need?

That is why when the United States uses what some say is blackmail, they are not really wrong when they claim that many times the gringos turn out to be "less than reliable" allies.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS NICARAGUAN PROTEST

PA0622114 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 May 87

[Press communique from the Directorate of Information and Press of the Foreign Relations Secretariat dated 5 May in Tegucigalpa]]

[Text]] The Honduran Foreign Ministry has answered a Nicaraguan protest accusing Honduras of authorizing an anti-Sandinist meeting in Honduras to plan hostile activities. Honduras has denied knowledge of the alleged meeting.

In a message addressed to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, the Honduran Foreign Ministry states that the Honduran Government has no knowledge of an anti-Sandinist meeting in Honduras, adding that in Honduras, the Constitution, which is fully effective, guarantees the right to hold meetings. The Constitution is fully observed, the note states, and is supported by the Honduran Government and people alike. In its protest, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said that by allowing the presumed meeting of anti-Sandinists, Honduras is violating international laws, which supplies new proof to the complaint lodged by Nicaragua against Honduras at the International Court of Justice.

In the Honduran response, the Sandinist government is informed that Honduras absolutely rejects its protest and that the Honduran Government will not accept actions that counter its sovereignty and dignity. The Honduran message, issued by Acting Foreign Minister Guillermo Caceres Pineda, states that only through the full exercise of freedom can peace, peaceful coexistence, democracy, and development be achieved.

Tegucigalpa, D.C. 5 May 1987
Directorate of Information and Press
Secretariat of Foreign Relations.

NICARAGUA

77TH IPU CONFERENCE RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

PA052022 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 May 87 p 4

["IPU Resolution on Central America" — passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] 1. The 77th IPU Conference /reaffirms/ its belief that it is necessary to create a climate of mutual trust that will rekindle the spirit of negotiations and turn political will into an effective element in the exercise of principles for the resolution of the conflict among Latin Americans;; noninterventionism in the domestic affairs of states;; self-determination;; territorial integrity;; democratic pluralism;; rejection of the use of force;; and respect for human rights;; so as to achieve the ultimate objective:: the signing and implementation of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Latin America. [sentence as published]

2. /Expresses// affinity [simpatia] and solidarity with the efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups to achieve peace in Central America.

3. /Calls attention// to the urgent need to resume and conclude negotiations for the signing of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

4. /Urges// states with ties to and interests in the region to promote the conclusion of a peace agreement.

5. /Vehemently calls// for an end to foreign support to the irregular forces and insurrectional movements that are active in the region.

6. /Fervently calls/ for a freeze on arms purchases, the suspension of international military maneuvers, and a gradual reduction of the presence of foreign military advisers and foreign military installations until these are eliminated.

7. /Requests/ the establishment of a nonaggression pact between the five Central American countries through unilateral declarations.

8. /Recommends/ the approval of effective measures to achieve national reconciliation for the full respect of human rights and individual liberties.

9. In the name of peace, /urgently calls on/ the U.S. Government to abide by the ruling of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 with regard to military and paramilitary activities within and against Nicaragua. These activities must stop because they are illegal.

10. /Encourages/ the promotion of regional and international cooperation to alleviate the pressing social and economic problems that plague Central America. In this context, the need for ample development aid for the countries involved is imperative.

11. /Endorses/ parliamentary initiatives that will contribute to the establishment of peace and regional integration by supporting the plan to create a Central American parliament. This parliament will be a forum that will contribute to the study and resolution of the region's problems in the framework of closer and more effective cooperation.

12. /Supports/ the upcoming summit of Central American presidents in Esquipulas (Guatemala). The holding of the summit is a good idea and a step forward in the search for a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis and toward the establishment of a favorable climate for cooperation and understanding between the parties involved.

13. /Recalls/ that the Central American peoples have the right to live in peace and with cooperation, security, and democracy. These are the guiding principles of the Contadora process. It also recalls that the countries with relations and interests in the region are obliged to offer all types of assistance for the achievement of these objectives.

14. /Reaffirms/ its support for the peaceful measures of the Contadora and Support Groups. These measures are an authentically Latin American initiative to resolve Central America's problems peacefully. It urges the parties involved to conclude negotiations and exhorts states with interests in the region to join them.

15. /Urges/ the U.S. and Nicaraguan Governments to begin bilateral negotiations to resolve the two nations' security interests.

16. /Urges/ the governments and parliaments of Latin America and the world to support the immediate resumption of political dialogue and the reactivation of the negotiations process as the only feasible way to achieve the peace that the Central American peoples aspire to.

CASTRO HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE, DISCUSSES MEDICINE

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[News conference by President Fidel Castro with reporters and visitors following the closing events of the Health for All Fair held at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 30 April — recorded]

[Text] [Lucia Gonzalez, identified by announcer] Commander, I would like to hear your impressions of the Cuban pavilion.

[Castro] Well, you are touching on a very sensitive point; national chauvinism, Cuban chauvinism, our national pride. We can only say that it was very good. If I were saying this just out of chauvinism it would not be too nice, but I am saying this because I truly believe that the Cuban pavilion was very nice. I was very impressed. I realized that we have made such progress. I knew of some of this progress; however, I had never seen the items presented as a whole nor had I seen all the products we produce. I was able to observe that much progress has been made.

[Reporter] Commander, what did you think of the artificial heart?

[Castro] I had heard of the artificial heart. I received some information on it some months ago when it was tested for the first time on a calf. A pretty complicated operation. I imagine that this heart will be improved; this is a first generation attempt. It is a noteworthy attempt on the part of the comrades. All this translates into scientific progress.

To finish what I started to say about the Cuban pavilion, I wish to add that I think our scientists, researchers, and doctors have made notable progress. Much of the equipment we see here is new. This is the first time it has been presented to the public. We could say that this is their [scientists, researchers, and doctors] contribution to world science.

They also have very good programs. I saw a machine used to diagnose heart disease. It practically replaces the doctor. It is a very good piece of equipment. I saw similar equipment for intensive care units. It gives you step by step directions on what to do, depending on the information that is fed into the machine. I am very pleased. The people I have talked to have also voiced their admiration.

Many people have visited the fair, especially people who work in the health field. We don't know how many thousands of doctors, nurses, technicians, and students have visited the fair. I have heard that approximately 80,000 people have visited. I imagine that more than half of them work in the health field.

[Reporter] Commander, are there specific plans for these innovations? Are there any short-term plans to produce the equipment?

[Castro] Some of the equipment, like the analytic ultranamic [utrinamico] system, will be produced shortly. The new immunoassay laboratory was scheduled to be completed today, 30 April. They probably have already completed it. It took 10 months to build this laboratory and it will be given to the group that developed the (?zoom)) [not further identified], so that they can produce reagents and, above all, do research in the field of reagents and continue their studies on equipment such as the (?zoom)). This they will do to produce similar types of equipment used in the field of analysis. They have their shops where they can build between 40 and 50 (?zooms)) a year. I think that the demand for this piece of equipment, if we are going to supply the socialist area, is very strong.

This is a new electronics industry, Copestel [expansion unknown], located near the Martinez Prieto center. We have a very big company there and we will probably produce hundreds of those machines. Therefore, we are going into this seriously.

We also have other products, like the (Medicip), which have already been tested. We are producing these products, but not in large quantities. We are producing enough for our research work. I think several of these will have to be produced on a large-scale basis.

I mentioned to the Ministry of Public Health that I felt there is a need to test much of this equipment, in view of the fact that we have much that is new. We also need to test the use of the (?ovens) and other ways of doing things, other ways of purifying water. We must strive for higher water quality. For this reason I suggested testing each of these innovations and new equipment.

We must also determine our needs to see how much more we need to do and where to put it. Lastly, we must study the foreign market to learn whether there is a market for this type of equipment and then begin large-scale production. Some of the machines are prototypes. However, an important field is opening up for us.

We also have our pharmacological products. We have all the products that we have developed from interferon and melagenine [melagenina]. There are more than half a dozen useful products among that group. I also visited the stand [preceding word in English] where they are serving what they call medicinal tea. I drank it as refreshment. It was really good.

[Reporter] Commander, how can Cuba help other Third World countries? Can this new technology open new fields for Cuba?

[Castro] Well, we cooperate extensively with the Third World in the field of medicine. We have doctors in almost 30 countries. We have more than 1,000 doctors and more than 2,000 health workers abroad. In many countries this cooperation is really a donation. We feel that the concept of cooperation must include medical help.

[Reporter] Will these new medical techniques be made available to Third World countries?

[Castro] Yes, I think they will be. The plans to promote the production of this equipment are very important. Let me add that a device such as the one used in the field of cardiology, the (Cardiosic), is a very important piece of equipment in the diagnosis of heart disease. I feel that a good plan for the use of this machine can help the Third World in ways that we can't even imagine. In a sense, this machine is replacing the specialist. In a sense. This machine is a great specialist. Of course, you will always need the doctor. We are not trying to take the doctor's work away.

[Reporter] Will the Third World be able to assimilate these new techniques?

[Castro] Yes, I think they can assimilate them. Producing the equipment may be more complicated, but they could learn. A few years ago we could not build such a machine. Today we are awed by the number of machines we have built. We have trained men in cybernetics, electronic engineering, programming, and so forth.

[Reporter] Can Cuba train others, if necessary?

[Castro] Yes, we can, and we would do it gladly.

[Reporter] Do you think the field of public health could be a means of communication between Third World countries in terms of South-South cooperation?

[Castro]] I think it is one of the most important fields.. It is one of the areas where most help is needed.. There is need for preventive medicine,, diagnosis,, therapy.. This is very important in countries where children are dying of diseases that can be prevented..

[Reporter]] How would this compensate for the economic problems experienced by the Third World?

[Castro]] Well,, there are two types of medicine.. A cheap type of medicine is called preventive medicine and there is also a more sophisticated type of medicine.. We are now entering the field of sophisticated medicine and this type of medicine is more expensive.. This sophisticated type of medicine calls for the use of lithotripsy,, computerized tomography,, linear accelerators,, which we are already purchasing,, nuclear magnetic resonance,, and a great deal of laboratory equipment used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.. This is more expensive.. There is a very broad field in which,, with relatively little expenditure,, one can make broad strides.. This is the field of preventive medicine.. Thousands of millions of lives can be saved by simply implementing a vaccination plan and other similar plans.. Many children,, mothers,, and sick people can be saved.. It doesn't cost that much.. However,, the field of medicine that we have entered is expensive.. It requires more technology,, trained personnel,, and special installations.. This is the type of medicine we are using to reduce the infant mortality rate from 20 percent to 10 percent.. We are now at 13.6 percent.. This calls for intense planning,, hospital wards like the ones we have built,, children's cardiovascular surgery wards — we have three of these.. This type of sophisticated medicine also calls for intensive care units in all our pediatric and surgical hospitals,, and for prenatal intensive care units in all the maternal and children's hospitals.. These are all plans we are already putting into practice.. We are also working in prenatal genetics..

This is much more sophisticated; much more technology is involved.. Therefore,, it is a much more expensive field.. But I am saying all this because,, despite enormous economic problems,, you do not need much money to implement a good preventive medicine plan.. Millions of Third World children could be saved with such a plan; millions of lives can be saved..

[Reporter]] However,, the economic situation of many of those countries.....

[Castro,, interrupting]] The government must be willing to do this.. That is the most important thing.. The second thing that must be done is to redistribute the available funds.. The economic crisis does have its effects;; however,, we must not be pessimistic and say that the situation is impossible and do nothing.. Something can always be done.. Each of the Third World countries can do something,, can do much,, in the field of medicine,, and at very little cost.. They can do much to increase the life span of their people tomore than 70 or 80 years.. I think in approximately 10 years we will be able to increase the life expectancy of our people to more than 80 years..

[Reporter]] Could we then say that what is needed is great political will?

[Castro]] Much political will,, and to achieve this level of sophisticated medicine you also need some money,, some economic development,, especially technical and scientific development.. You need highly trained personnel.. Do you understand?? But it is a field in which a lot of work can be done,, millions of people can be saved every year.. Tell Hilda not to leave.. Is she over there? [someone answers:: "yes"]] Maybe she is running to see her patient over there.. She is the surgeon who performed the first transplant.....

[Reporter,, interrupting]] Commander,, what do you think of neurotransplants?

[Castro]] Their work is very impressive.. We have to thank the Mexicans,, who were pioneers in this,, for the cooperation they gave us.. The equipment is also impressive.. Comrade Molina is also an impresaive person.....

[Reporter,, interrupting]] She is the first woman.....

[Castro continues]] .....because of her technicall level,, her abilitty,, her dedication.. She is at this time experiencing the greatt emotion of her work.. She was tellling me that she does not leave the hospittal for a moment.. She is very fond of the patients.. She is a very valuable person.. She is very calm but now she is under the pressure of the post-surgery stage.....

[Reporter,, interrupting]] Of the transplant..

[Castro]] She is very optimistic.. She was explaining to me its importance,, not only for this illness but for many other illnesses which are already being treated or can be treated in the future this way.. I was also hearing about research projects involving severed medulas.. There is a possibillity that the condition could be resolved with transplant techniques.. Can you imagine what that means,, with the amount of people who are paralyzed as a result of accidents? This opens a wide and promising fiield in medicine.. This is why the comrades from the Institute of Neurosurgery -- of neurosurgery and neurology;; it has two names.. I had already seen the reports you had publiished on this case.. I know that many people were able to watch the operation in a classroom on a video cassette.. I believe there were around 100 physicians,, and even the patient''s relatives watched it on the video..

[Reporter]] They explained it at the transplant symposium today..

[Castro]] Very interesting,, very interesting and promising.. I am very glad we are among the first countries that has.....

[Reporter,, interrupting]] The fifth country,, the fifth country..

[Castro]] We performed ours a few days after the United States performed theirs,, despite the blockade and things.. That was done through the cooperation of two Third World countries..

[Reporter]] We could have done it before but the room was being remodelled..

[Castro]] The room was being remodelled..

[Reporter]] How can we explain to the West,, even to Western underdeveloped countries,, the Cuban miracle in medicine? Could you explain this in a few words?

[Castro]] Welll,, it is not easy to explain and what one says could be interpreted as politics.. I believe it is due first to social change.. That is,, the change the revolution brought about by estabilishing a government that considers the people its first priority and that uses the necessary resources for that,, and has programs not for privilleged minorities but for alll the people.. That is a very important factor.. I also believe that the prevailling concept of the revolutionary government is that,, from the social and humane point of view,, health services are among the most important services.. Third,, the government has given speciall attention to this fiield,, as it has educatiom and many other fields.. Special attentiom has been paid.. So it is not only because of the revolution.. It is necessary for revolutionary leaders to believe in the concept that it is one of the most important areas for the people..

[Reporter]] So it is not only to motivate the masses but to incorporate them into that activity..

[Castro]] Well,, that is the mechanism,, the process by which medicine is practiced for the masses and by the masses.. Our people's organization influences this process in defense committees,, labor unions,, and peasants,, women,, and students'' associations.. So when a program is going to be carried out we have the support of hundreds of thousands of people.. If we carry out a vaccination program,, it is easier because the people are organized.. The cooperation of the masses is very important as an instrument for a revolutionary health policy and to carry out those programs.. That is a fundamental factor.. There is another factor that contributed to the Cuban miracle,, the U.S.. blockade.. [laughter]] That is funny,, because they wanted to leave us without doctors.. That motivated a response from us — well,, those who wanted to leave could leave — to massively train doctors and develop medical schools in all the provinces.. There was a lot of development in the training of doctors.. We have very good grounds,, because of all the analysis we made of that situation,, to believe that the dengue epidemic was brought into the country.. It claimed the lives of 100 children,, 250 adults;; hundreds of thousands got sick.. From that time on,, the efforts we made,, which were many,, multiplied in that field of health as a response.. They also introduced animal diseases.. They have already acknowledged that.. Someday they will also say they introduced the dengue and how they introduced it,, because those biological warfare laboratories in the United States were conducting research on that virus and that disease.. At that time there was no epidemic anywhere in the world.. There was no explanation for it to suddenly break out here the way it did.. Of course,, there was a relatively high level because we were not careful enough in controlling the vector.. There was,, let's say,, a lowering of the epidemiological guard regarding the vector.. Efforts multiplied.. They blocked medicine imports.. They are so shameless that while they attempt to accuse Cuba of human rights violations,, they go to the extreme of banning the sale of medication to save a life here.. Very few policies in the world have been as merciless as that one.. So was the ban on equipment.. So,, public health became a challenge,, a battlefield between imperialism and us.. That made us double our efforts in this field,, motivated our efforts,, and became the center of our efforts.. So,, that is why we have developed in such a way that we have considered becoming a medical power.. We want to have one of the best standards and I believe we will,, in fact,, have the best standards,, the best in the world in the field of health.. No one has some of the programs we have,, such as the family doctor program.. In a few more years we will have 20,000 doctors doing that type of work.. There will be a total of 25,000 doctors in the community,, schools,, and factories.. The doctor will be anywhere where the citizen may be.. In addition,, they will not only be doctors,, they will be specialists in general comprehensive medicine.. They will have a program working there with the people.. They have given the population clinics.. We will have a primary medical services system that no other country will have.. We have already started to have it.. No other place in the world has it and I believe it is going to be a model for many other countries.. We are graduating almost 3,000 doctors a year.. Next year we will graduate some 3,209.. In 1988 we will graduate the first group of the contingent.. Special measures have been taken in selecting the students,, in the preparation of the medical programs,, in everything;; some 40 or 50 measures have been taken in the field of health in various programs.. It is very important.. In some 8 or 9 years,, 10 more years,, tops,, we will have 20,000 doctors.. In 1992,, Havana will be totally covered.. We already have whole areas covered by family doctors.. The mountains have an infant mortality rate of less than 10.. I estimate that in 5 more years,, 5 or 6 more years,, we will drop below 10.. In 10 more years we should increase life expectancy to over 80.. It stands at 74 now.. We have confidence in these programs and in these doctors we are training.. So,, we will undoubtedly be among the first.. We are building 600 family doctor house-offices in Havana City.. We are adding 500 house-offices a year.. Also in Havana City,, 50 day care centers,, 12 special schools,, 12 polyclinics,, and thousands of homes are being built.. Amid our economic difficulties we are seeing important progress,, and we are not sacrificing our development.....

[Reporter,, interrupting]] Scientific development continues and so does development.....

[Castro,, interrupting]] So you are a reporter.. Are you stationed here permanently?

[Reporter]] Yes,, I am permanent..

[Castro]] I have not even asked you what newspaper you represent.. Welll,, that is alright because I am really interested in your questions..

[Reporter]] I am the INTERPRESS [[Inter Press Service]] director..

[Castro]] Oh,, INTERPRESS..

[Visitor]] I have a question..

[Castro]] Are you a reporter?

[Visitor]] I have a question regarding the pavillion.. I am the comrade who designed the pavillion..

[Castro]] Oh,, reallly;; welll,, congratulations..

[Visitor]] I am the architect..

[Castro]] I must congratulate you and the Canadians.. I must congratulate the two of you.. I must congratulate you for designing it,, the Canadians for their help in putting it together,, and the Cuban workers for building it in record time..

[Visitor]] We were a bitt worried because we did not know whether the design would suitt our interests withiin the fieldd of healtth development.. I think we have mett our objectives.....

[Castro,, interrupting]] What did you design? The Cuban healtth exhibit?

[Visitor]] The pavillion..

[Castro]] The Cuban pavillion?

[Visitor]] The Cuban pavillion..

[Castro]] Oh,, I thought you had designed the buillding,. I was surprised because I had heard that the Canadians had done that..

[Visitor]] We also did our share of the work..

[Castro]] You designed the Cuban pavillion?

[Visitor]] Yes,, the pavillion..

[Castro]] It was fiine.. It was fiine.. [Castro repeats himself]]

[Visitor]] Welll,, many things have been said.....

[Castro,, interrupting]] The problem is that it is diffficult for me to visit alll the pavillions because there is always a crowd here..

[Visitor]] Yes..

[Castro]] I should have visited alll the pavillions,, but it has been diffficult for me because off the many activities I have had to attend to.. We had to go to Comrade Blas Roca's funeral;; therefore,, I did not have the time to visit the fair at night.. It would have been the only time for me to see it,, after the people left.. Crowds are always forming;; I create disorder wherever I go.. [[laughter]] The mass off reporters kept making their way to where I was.. I want to see a stand but I can see nothing,. This is why I had to come at the last minute,, and they are already getting ready to close.. I got here around 1730 and in 1 and 1/2 hours.....[does not complete sentence]] It was like a quick house calll.. [people around him chuckle]] Not like on other occasions;; it was a quick house calll.....

[Reporter,, interrupting]] Not a family visit?

[Castro]] No,, no;; a quick house calll.. That is faster.. [[laughter]]

There are more than 200 stands and I had to greet everyone who was there.. I could not stop to study the equipment.. I saw a robot they had there,, but only had a couple off minutes for that.. I like to look at new equipment,, but to do this properly you need 4 or 5 hours and some quiet.. You can't be in a crowd to do this.. On this occasion I did not reallly have time to see much of the equipment and I regret this.. I do hope that our hospitall and public health personnell saw the equipment and are now studying it.. I understand that one invention received an award.. I believe it was a piece off equipment that is used on the arm and records the pulse and pressure in a matter off seconds.. I was not able to see this.. This is the piece off equipment,, isn't it?

[Visitor]] Yes,, it is mine..

[Castro]] What is this? Is it recording the minimum pulse?

[Visitor]] It records the maximum and the minimum..

[Castro]] It's up to 137 over 101.. Are you nervous?

[Visitor]] No,, I am calm..

[Castro]] You have a pulse off 82.. You must be an athlete.. [[laughter]]

[Visitor]] Commander,, there is also an exhibit on the family doctor.. We handled this by area,, by rurall and urban areas.. We demonstrated the achievements made by the family doctor plan..

[Castro]] I was not able to see many of the machines that were shown here or some of the ones we bought.. I did talk to the representatives of the firm that sold us the nuclear magnetic resonance.. One has already been installed and another one is on the way.. I also talked to the representatives of the firms that sell us the linear accelerators.. This is something new we are introducing to give higher radiation doses to a tumor,, to an internal organ.. Perhaps brain surgery will also be performed with this method without making an incision.. This can be done with rays beamed from opposite directions and meeting at a certain point..

There are many interesting things to see here.. We must continue to develop.. This is what I have described as sophisticated medicine;; a more costly type of medicine.. Each piece of equipment can cost up to $2 million.. The nuclear magnetic resonance machine cost us $4 million.. The devaluation of the dollar had quite an effect on the purchase of this equipment.. We have to purchase this equipment abroad and their currency has increased in value.. I think that much of the equipment on exhibit will remain here in Cuba.. I understand that the Soviets have donated all the products they are exhibiting to.....

[Visitor,, interrupting]] To the Lenin Hospital..

[Castro]] To the Lenin Hospital..

[Visitor]] We are receiving everything..

[Castro]] I gave a quick glance to the exhibit but was not able to see much.. But this fair keeps growing every year.. I would have liked the fair to remain open longer;; however,, many of the people had prior commitments.. We then decided that the Cuban pavilion would remain open to the public for a few more days.. It is worthwhile to visit the fair just to see the Cuban pavilion..

I don't know whether you have heard that we are thinking of setting up a permanent Cuban exhibit.. Has something been said about this?

[Visitor]] No,, nothing has been said..

[Castro]] Well,, there is still much to be done.. At this moment we are working on the idea of a permanent exhibit.. I got this idea after visiting the film exhibit.. I saw so many interesting things there.. Approximately 200,000 people visited the exhibit.. I then got the idea of opening a permanent center for exhibits.. For example,, this type of medical equipment should be on permanent exhibit,, as should the equipment used in the mechanical,, electronic,, and light industries.. We should confront the producers with people's opinions.. This should involve every field: pharmaceutical,, food,, and other basic industries.. We could have a layout to show what a hydro-accumulator looks like,, what an electronuclear plant looks like,, what a nuclear reactor looks like.. A lay out of a big industrial plant.. I have realized that there is no better way to show the people what is being done — even if it is publicized on television,, radio,, press,, and magazines — than to show it to them.. It creates an impact.. To give an example:: I know of many things that are being done in the field of medicine,, but I saw some new and recent things that I had no information on.. Seeing all these things at one time.....[changes thought]] It confronts the producer with the constant comments of the people..

[Visitor]] Quality..

[Castro]] The producers will begin to take pride in the quality of their work,, in their designs.. This permanent exhibit will be in Havana.. We have already chosen the site and we are studying how we will do it so that it will not cost us too much..

[Visitor] Commander, where is this permanent exhibit going to be set up? Are you going to tell us?

[Castro] I do not like to talk about ideas when we are in the planning process.

[Visitor] Where will it be located?

[Castro] Across from the Botanical Gardens.

[Visitor] How nice.

[Castro] Across from the Botanical Gardens, right across from the Botanical Gardens where we are doing some very nice work. The new Botanical Gardens will have more land. More than 20 hectares of land will be part of the gardens; pavilions will be built — these have already been designed. Galvanized slabs will be used in the construction. The construction itself will not be very costly. It will also have a cafeteria and things like that. The idea we have is to have the gardens open in the afternoons and at night. Not during the mornings. During the morning the children go to school. Perhaps we can also change the schedules and have the gardens open on Saturdays and Sundays.

[Reporter] Commander, will this be a permanent place of interest for the students?

[Castro] All the productive organizations will be represented. Books will also be on exhibit. Our industrial and agricultural organizations will also be represented here. I cannot guarantee that they will always have a melon to show the people, but they will have animals, various kinds of birds, goats, sheep, cows, and more will be part of the gardens. I think that this will be a very interesting place and every foreign visitor will go see what is being done. At the same exhibit we will have our medical equipment on display — the current and new equipment. Our pharmaceutical industry will also be represented. It will be a source for new jobs. Approximately 100 people will be working there on a permanent basis. It will not be the same as at the fair because the creator of the equipment was at the fair to explain his product — they have to go back and build new equipment. We are going to have two big factories, and we are going to build medical equipment at an electronic center. Copestel is also going to build medical equipment. It will probably produce the (?zoom). The immunoassay laboratory will produce between 40 and 100. These big factories will be able to produce hundreds of pieces of equipment each year. One of these days we will no longer export only sugar, nickel, and citrus products. We will begin to export industrial and medical equipment. We have to find our own little place in the world, and to do this we must use our heads. We must be determined and have work discipline.

[Visitor] Commander, this is an important question. There are some factories that have equipment and parts they hardly use. For example, the electronics industry had a press that it rarely used; however, this same press....

[Castro, interrupting] Where was this press?

[Visitor] The electronics industry in Boyeros.

[Castro] Let me tell you the following about this industry. The Boyeros electronics industry is now fully involved in the production of electronic equipment. They are no longer only producing television sets. They will now begin using the press they have there. This press is bigger than the one needed to build a television set. We are already completing the work in Boyeros. There is a brigade working there. It has already been cleaned up.

Last year during an assembly — I think it was the industrial sector's assembly — this problem was brought up. Some people complained about the length of time it was taking to build the place. The work forces were sent in, it was cleaned up and fenced. It is now becoming a factory to produce various products. The press that, as you said, is hardly being used, will be put to good use.

[Visitor] I spoke to you before and mentioned that the press could be used to make obstetrical forceps. They [not further identified] are interested in making obstetrical forceps here.

[Castro] Yes. They are going to be building a great deal of electronic and medical equipment. We are also planning better use of the galvanization plant.

We think the electronics factory being in Habana del Este should have its own galvanization plant so that we can avoid taking the equipment from one place to another. However, we are going to give better use to the good galvanization plant they have there.

[Visitor] I think that if the enterprises were less selfish.....

[Castro, interrupting] If the enterprises were more efficient, if the administrators were more efficient..... [thought not completed] We are struggling to force them to be more efficient. We are also struggling to make the cadres more efficient. We are working hard.

[Visitor] I have equipment that I am not using.

[Castro] The moving of equipment depends on many things.

[Visitor] It could be used someplace else.

[Castro] Every single factory has a piece of equipment that is too big for the amount being produced in the factory. The machine was probably bought to produce 100,000 specific parts, but its production capacity is much greater because the company that makes the machine intended it for the production of 150,000 specific parts. You will find some that have a production capacity of 100,000 but you will always find one with a greater production capacity. This is something you can find everywhere. You can find a lathe with a certain capacity and you can turn around and find another one with a greater capacity. You will always find this but you cannot just take the machine out and share it.

With good cooperation among the industries, then, if you find that a certain factory has a lathe that can produce twice the amount needed, then you can ask the factory to produce the number of parts that you need. That is what we call cooperation among the industries. This is very necessary.

[Visitor] I have another interesting and important problem. It is a simple problem but difficult to resolve, and my case is an example of this.

Furniture is made. It is not made properly. Then when paint is applied it is not done properly. They bought an oven over there [not further specified] but it is no longer working — I do not know why — so they just paint the furniture. The final product is not good, it looks ugly.

[Castro] You have spent all that money and failed to give the piece of furniture an adequate finish.

[Visitor] Commander, those cooperation mechanisms that you have spoken of — at times there are problems because of the middleman.

[Castro] That was brought up at a long meeting of the Central Group. It was a 12-hour meeting. I was able to see that there is a greater level of cooperation among the various organizations, among the various enterprises. Nowadays, no one industry can build a single piece of equipment on its own. To build a piece of equipment you need the cooperation of several industries. You need to have something melted but you do not have a foundry. There are many products that must be supplied by other people, and there is a need for a good plan, organization, and coordination among the various enterprises. However, we do have a lot of equipment on exhibit here that was built with cooperation.

I have been mentioning the (?zoom); this (?zoom) is made up of 240 different parts. Some of the parts are not built by them. Some parts need the help of the foundry and the work must be coordinated. We are developing this coordination. We did not do it in the past because we did not have industrial awareness. A sugarmill did not need cooperation to produce sugar. But today we have a mechanical industry and we also have another industry that calls for much cooperation — the electronics industry. This country did not have any idea of cooperation because it did not have an industrial awareness. This was an agricultural country.

[Visitor] This is why I brought this up. There are some people who say bureaucracy is the problem of coordination, but I say it is a problem caused by the people. How would you describe it? A problem of coordination, or a problem of people?

[Castro] Both may be the cause of the problem. Sometimes there are coordination mechanisms that are really terrible. I have a great deal of trust in the capacity and the training of the cadres who are directing the work. I trust their sense of responsibility and their awareness of the basic duties a great deal. I do not trust a man who thinks with a capitalist mentality. I do not believe in the man who feels he should produce something because it will bring in more or less money. This often deforms the people. What we do need is a serious cadre in every center.

What makes a hospital run smoothly? A good directorate. And we have very good hospitals. How does the Hermanos Ameijeiras Clinic Surgical Hospital operate? Is it operating because of the money it has? It is operating because it has a group of people who are committed to their work. I have visited schools and other places and have noticed that efficiency depends on the quality of people who work there. I think the quality, training, and awareness of the cadres is essential in every production center. This is important. You cannot have an irresponsible person working there. There is nothing that will straighten an irresponsible person out. He may have to produce 100 things, but 20 are no good or create problems; or he may use his time to produce the more expensive item and forget the others because they mean more work.

We may see construction companies that build expensive buildings and can turn large areas of land because they have the heavy equipment for this; a big bulldozer, a big crane, a very big mechanical shovel, and foundaries. However, when the building is almost finished and you need the man to screw on a light bulb, tighten a screw, and other little things, you will find that productivity drops and that this person's values are not as high. Unless you have a clear awareness that you must give your best from the beginning to the end, we will find that there will be many projects built but very few finished.

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS HOLGUIN PROVINCE

FL0611441 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Georgiy Dimitriyevich Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards [Gosstandart], has predicted a good future for scientific-technical cooperation with Cuba's State Committee for Standardization. They will soon sign important documents. The high-level Soviet delegation arrived at Holguin Province for a working visit. Georgiy Dimitriyevich and his delegation were received at the airport by Edgar Rill, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba in that territory. The Soviet delegation toured the facilities of the area's meteorological center, where it was thoroughly briefed on the progress made in that field by the Holguin people. Later, the ministers of the state committees for standardization from the Soviet Union and Cuba, Georgiy Dimitriyevich and Ramon Darias, respectively, planted a ceiba tree as a symbol of the indestructible fraternal ties which unite our nations.

RISQUET MEETS WITH IRISH GROUP, VENCEREMOS BRIGADE

FL0611430 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has received in this capital a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Ireland invited to visit Cuba by the National Assembly of the Peoples' Government. Matters regarding the situation in the two countries were discussed during the friendly meeting. Jorge Risquet gave a detailed briefing of the Cuban revolutionary process and the reasons for its struggle. The Irish Parliament members asserted that the foundations were laid for the development of relations between the two countries.

Jorge Risquet Valdes also held a friendly meeting with members of the Venceremos Brigade visiting our country. The Cuban leader summarized in a detailed explanation the history of our country's struggle and its internationalist spirit with other brother countries. The 177-brigade, present at the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples' [ICAP], supported Risquet words when he referred to the just struggle of the South African people against apartheid. This visiting Venceremos Brigade is composed of labor union members, members of religious groups, and intellectuals from 26 U.S. cities.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING DENIES ECONOMIC BOOST DUE TO DRUG MONEY

FLO61945 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpts] The Free National Movement [FNM] held another in a series of rallies last evening. Leader of the opposition Mr Kendall Isaacs was the principal speaker. Mr Isaacs apparently abandoned an earlier assertion that the government is mounting a hate American campaign making no mention of it, at all, during his keynote address. Two nights ago Prime Minister Lynden Pindling told the nation that such an assertion is a dangerous lie which, he said, can trigger a round of events that can dry up investment, depress tourism, and unleash untold hardships on Bahamian families.

The FNM leadre also said that Sir Lynden's intention was to demoralize the FNM by bussing people from all parts of New Providence for its all-New Providence convention. He said that the prime minister should have called elections yesterday. [passage omitted]

The leader of the FNM said again last night that the economy of the Bahamas depends on drug money, adding that an FNM government will see that the Bahamas has a buoyant economy so that everyone can work and not depend on drug economy.

On the final night of the PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] all-New Providence convention Prime Minister Pindling, who is also the minister of finance, told the nation that those who say that the buoyancy of the economy is based on drugs are liars.

[Begin Pindling recording] Mr Chairman, fellow delegates; the tremendous renaissance we are experiencing is not flash in the pan. It is based on sensible policies and sound and [word indistinct] fundamentals. The underlying economic substructure is sound and [words indistinct] and as solid as Andros rock. [applause]

The glittering economic success that you are witnessing is not simple, it is solid gold. Those people who are trying to convince you that your prosperity is based on drugs are liars trying to [words indistinct] in your conscience. They do not want you to take pride or responsibility for a miracle which you rightly deserve. It is your hard work that has created it and few others have achieved it. Drugs are not responsible for your prosperity, you are. We produce no drugs, we refine no drugs, and we do not market drugs. On the other hand, all fits Mexico which is right across the American border; it produces, refines, and markets drugs [words indistinct]. But, words indistinct] Mexico is staggering for more financial allowance.

Colombia produces, refines, and exports drugs on an scale that [word indistinct] again any Bahamian involvement. It is home for the largest known cocaine cartels in the world. In addition, Colombia has vast mineral resources, including oil. Yet, it has a foreign debt burden exceeding (?$60) billion and is closing toward financial collapse.

Jamaica, for instance, exports drugs and produces them. It has a large agricultural sector, a growing [word indistinct] industry, growing industrial state [words indistinct]. On top of that, Jamaica enjoys the most special relationship in the Caribbean with the American Government. Yet, she still has few encouraging moments. She has debilitating foreign exchange problems and tremendous debt problems. Without an economic miracle like the one we have in the Bahamas, she is descending to [words indistinct].

Drugs did not do it for the Jamaicans; drugs did not do it for the Colombians; drugs did not do it for the Mexicans; why them claim, therefore, that drugs did it for us. It was the combination of your hard work [words indistinct] that produced the miracle of prosperity in your (?country)). It is a solid prosperity based on a solid economy led by a solid government.

GRENADA

GUYANA'S HOYTE ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

FL0617747 Bridgetown CANA in English 1657 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 6, CANA — President Desmond Hoyte of Guyana arrived here today on a one-day private visit, the first of any kind by a Guyanese leader since the 1983 U.S.-led invasion of Grenada. Hoyte is on the island for today's official funeral of Guyana-born Audrey Palmer-Hawkes, the director-general of the Caribbean Tourism Association (CTA)) and a former Grenada tourism minister. Official sources told CANA that Hoyte will pay calls on Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon and Prime Minister Herbert Blaize.

Relations between Grenada and Guyana cooled after Georgetown opposed the U.S. invasion. Under the late President Forbes Burnham, Guyana refused to recognize Grenada's 1984 post-invasion election which brought Blaize's centrist New National Party (NNP)) government to power.

The Guyanese leader is due to fly back home tonight.

Palmer-Hawkes, who died in New York last Friday of cancer at age 44, was described by Hoyte as a close family friend and (one)) who has been rendering valuable assistance to the Guyana Government in the preparation of plans for the development of the tourism sector here.

ALEXIS CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S FISCAL POLICIES

FL2821000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1205 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] St George's, Grenada, April 28, CANA — Former Grenada Minister Dr. Francis Alexis says he probably lost the social security portfolio in a February cabinet re-shuffle because he refused to allow National Insurance Scheme (NIS)) funds to be used to pay civil service salaries.

Alexis told a public meeting that he allowed the government to borrow money from the NIS to pay its employees last November and December but refused to hand over any more money.

Alexis said he warned the government on a number of occasions that its fiscal policies needed to be changed since it was not bringing in enough money. If told them you could borrow money for November and December but don't come back at all, he said. You think it is any wonder that they moved me from National Insurance??

If told them when they go and spend out the people money and ((contributors)) come to make claims and they can't get the claims paid it is (me)) they coming to, so don't come back, he said. [sentence as received]

The NIS portfolio was handed over to Civil Aviation Minister George McGuire.

Alexis, ex-Education Minister George Brizan and Junior Legal Affairs Minister Tillman Thomas resigned earlier in the month citing differences with the government's labour policies, particularly plans to retrench 1,800 civil servants.

TILLMAN DENIES 'LUST FOR POWER' MOTIVATION

FLO51601 Bridgetown CANA in English 2130 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 4, CANA — Former Junior Legal Affairs Minister Tillman Thomas has rejected claims by Grenada's Acting Prime Minister Benn Jones that the real reasons behind last month's resignations of three government ministers was an lust for power.

He told a public meeting in the rural St David's Parish last night: "power has to be competed for and that is exactly what we are doing.

"We have fundamental differences with the New National Party. I believe it is a grave misunderstanding of the system to say that we are fighting for power."

Thomas, Labour Minister Francis Alexis and Education Minister George Brizan resigned three weeks ago, saying they did not agree with Prime Minister Herbert Blaize who was planning to retrench 1,800 public sector workers in a cost-cutting exercise. Alexis and Brizan had headed two parties which teamed up with Blaize to form the New National Party (NNP) before the late 1984 general election. Thomas said the three were committed to the democratic process which advocates competition among political parties and individuals to control political power in order to implement policies.

Jones, in a radio broadcast over the weekend, said that the ex-ministers wanted to become prime minister and had started moves since February 1985 — two months after the NNP came into office — to unseat Blaize.

Thomas also complained that "power brokers" from Blaize's and Jones' Grenada National Party (GNP) had taken over the NNP, never allowing its elected MP's to participate in the decision-making process. Let the power brokers get the warning that their day is coming to an end. There is no room for GNP power brokers in this country. The elected representatives of the people must make the decisions," Thomas said.

PRIVATE SECTOR UNABLE TO ABSORB RETRENCHED WORKERS

FLO51550 Bridgetown CANA in English 1210 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 4, CANA — Immediate past president of the Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce (GCIC) Brian Pitt says the local private sector is no longer able to absorb workers to be retrenched by government.

According to Pitt, a year ago the private sector had indicated its willingness to take in workers earmarked for retrenchment but on condition that certain things happened. What has happened in the last few months has jolted the system. We find that in the budget of 1987 one of the basic rules of the game changed, he said. This is reference to the government's abolishment in this year's budget of the corporate taxation system and introduction of a two-and-a-half per cent business levy on gross trading receipts which is being resisted by the private sector.

Pitt said that as a result of this change in fiscal policy the private sector would be forced to cut back on salaries and relieve itself of workers within its own ranks in order to maximize its gross position.

Government initially announced plans to retrench 1,800 civil servants to cut costs but in the face of mounting public pressure the figure was reported to be reduced to around 500.

ST LUCIA

COMPTON CONFIRMED PM, HUNTE OPPOSITION LEADER

FL051637 Bridgetown CANA in English 2253 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, May 4, CANA — Governor General Sir Allen Lewis today confirmed United Workers' Party (UWP) leader John Compton as Prime Minister and Julian Hunte, head of the St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) as leader of the opposition, following last Thursday's general elections. It was the only official announcement today as St Lucia awaited the announcement of a new cabinet in the wake of the UWP's 9-8 election win.

Compton said, after the governor general's announcement, he would proceed to form a government after completing consultations with a number of people. He declined to say how soon his cabinet would be sworn in. Sources close to the ruling administration hinted there would be one or two changes to the cabinet which was sworn in following the earlier April 6 election victory.

Compton's 10-7 unofficial general election victory on Thursday night fizzled out into a one-seat majority, with the weekend announcement that the disputed Anse-la-Raye-Canaries seat had been won by the St Lucia Labour Party.

Life here was returning to normal today, after a hectic two months of campaigning for the unprecedented two general elections in less than four weeks.

Prime Minister Compton has said that the result of the April 30 election would not change the overall economic and social thrust of the government. He said [the] elections had not given him the strong mandate he expected, but he would carry on.

REBELS BLOW UP BRIDGE;; ACCESS TO SOUTH CUT OFF

FL051506 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 5 May 87

[Text]] Surinamese rebels have blown up a bridge standing at the Marechals Kreek,, 50 miles south of Paramaribo on the road from the capital to the [word indistinct]] Affobakka Dam.. The destruction of the bridge at least temporarily cuts off man''s access to the southern region of Suriname.. The rebels,, led by former Army Private Ronnie Brunswijk has ((?battled)) the millitary government of Lieutenant Colonel Desii Bouterse since last July.. The rebels control several hundred square milles of territory in eastern Suriname and have concentrated efforts in recent months in the southern region near Affobakka..

ENERGY COMPANY CUTS BACK ON POWER SUPPLY

FL052206 Paramaribo Internationall Service in English 1730 GMT 5 May 87

[Text]] The energy company of Suriname has now been forced to cut back on its supply of energy to three-quarters because of the sabotage last weekend of a high-tension pylon..

The greater part of power is delivered by the energy company of Suriname,, while the thermal plant of Suralco supplies eight megawatts.. During the peak hours,, a rotation system for the supply of energy is introduced,, but outside of these hours the company tries to meet demands completely..

$6.5 MILLION LOAN AGREEMENT WITH CHINA SIGNED

FL051716 Paramaribo Internationall Service in English 1730 GMT 5 May 87

[Text]] Suriname and China yesterday signed a loan agreement for $6.5 milllion.. The money is to be used for the development of a shrimp cultivation project and energy projects,, one with biogas and the other with rice husk.. The feasibillity studies for the project are completed and the execution of the project willl be carried out in cooperation with the National Development Bank..

Signing the agreement on behalff of China were the Chinese Ambassador to Suriname Yan Hongliang,, while the president of the Central Bank,, Hendrik O\. Goedschalk signed for Suriname..

CARICOM DRUG CONSULTANT TO ASSIST AUTHORITIES

FL061925 Paramaribo Internationall Service in English 1730 GMT 6 May 87

[Text]] A Caribbean drug consultant is currently in Suriname to assist the Surinamese authorities in the formulation of a program to fight against drug abuse and its eradication.. The consultant,, Mr ((Pollack)),, is charged to the responsibillity for the fight against drugs in Caricom.. On Monday [4 May]],, he visited the Minister of Social Affairs and Housing Mr Grep to whom he explained the policy regarding drug abuse and eradication..